

CALIFORNIA WOMEN RALLY  
TO ASSURE VOTERS' ADOPTION  
OF WRIGHT ENFORCEMENT ACT

Party Lines Ignored in House-to-House Canvass to Educate Public—Committee of 1000 to Work Through All Parts of State

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 6 (Special)—Women of California through virtually all their organizations, and independently of the political parties, are moving strongly to obtain the adoption of the Wright Prohibition Enforcement Act, which will come up on referendum at the general election, Nov. 7. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union on Sept. 1 began a house-to-house canvass of the cities and towns in behalf of the act, explaining to the voters, especially to women, the real meaning of the act and the necessity for polling the largest possible vote in its favor.

This is the same kind of campaign which the liquor interests and the so-called "grape interests" have been carrying on systematically for some six months against the act. It will require continuous and persistent work during the two months remaining before election even to equal the work done by the anti-prohibition force, which have devoted virtually all their energies to an attempt to defeat the act which, if enforced, will put the bootlegger and the distiller out of business in this State.

## Notables Among Organizers

A notable list composes the preliminary organization of a committee of 1000 women who will work for adoption of the Wright Act. Some of these women are members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and of other organizations, but this particular movement in favor of the enforcement law is independent of all organizations or party lines. The smaller committee which assembled for the first time at a recent luncheon at which the committee of 1000 was discussed and listed, consisted of Mrs. Annette Abbott Adams, Julius L. Baer, David Prescott Barrows, Annie Little Barry, Mary Roberts Coolidge, Robert J. Davis, Robert Dean, E. G. Dinkins, A. M. De Yoe, William A. Fitzgerald, W. B. Hamilton, A. L. Hart, Louis Hertz, Jennie M. Kemp, Frank G. Law, William Palmer Lucas, John A. McGregor, John F. Merrill, Ernest J. Mett, George Mullin, Anna L. Saylor, Aaron Schloss, F. M. Spongel, Gaillard Stoney, H. M. Tenney, Edward J. Wales, Paul Raymond, and Misses Adelaide Brown, Jennie Peixotto, and Jennie Partridge. Mrs. Paul Raymond was chairman.

Among the speakers at the organization of this committee were Bishop Edward L. Parson, Chester Rowell and Mrs. Kathleen Norris. Mrs. Norris, who has been one of the leading workers in this effort to bring about the passage of the Wright Act from the defeat which now threatens it, said in part:

## Crisis for American Ideals

You and I know that if we had lived in the long-ago days, when George Washington was only a tired and discouraged rebel, with a price on his head, we would have been among the few who shared with him his great dream of a new world, where the government of the people would be government by the people. And we like to remember that, in 1776, and in 1787, the people were too great, no labor too hard, no prayers too earnest, to prove to God and to the world that American women believe in and love America.

Do you know that a graver and more significant crisis is facing American ideals today? Ask yourself what it means when traitors in our midst are undermining the Constitution that Washington and Lincoln gave us; when they are marking back to the old, bad customs of the old, bad countries for their excuses, and are making ridiculous the greatest flag in the world—the flag that stands for our motto that "Liberty Is Respect for the Law!" We want you California women to plan and work for

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LA FOLLETTE SWEEP  
GIVES SENATOR GRIP  
ON RADICAL PARTY

His Policies Indorsed by Wisconsin Voters by Better Than Two to One

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 6. (Special)

—Robert M. La Follette, United States Senator, is the logical nominee of a new third party of radicals for the next presidential election, in the opinion of political observers here, as the result of yesterday's primary in Wisconsin, and the Senator's immense plurality, now estimated between 180,000 and 200,000. They take this view because Mr. La Follette's victory is the biggest indorsement given any radical in the state primary elections that have been held thus far in 1922. With only half the precincts of the state reported Mr. La Follette is holding a ratio of 2 1/2 to 1 over the Rev. W. A. Gamfield, for the Republican nomination for Senator.

Governor Blaine Also in Lead  
Gov. John J. Blaine, in nearly the same number of precincts, is keeping his lead over Attorney-General William J. Morgan by a ratio of 2 to 1 for the Republican nomination for Governor.

The contest for the Democratic nomination for Governor is very close. Mayor A. Bentley of La Crosse, wet, has a lead of 507 votes over Karl Mathie of Wausau, dry, but there are returns from only 430 precincts. It is not known whether Mr. Ben Hooper of Oshkosh has obtained the approximately 25,000 votes necessary to place his name under the Democratic heading on the official ballot to be voted at the general election.

No basis for estimating the complexion of the election on the prohibition question is yet available, but the wets insist that the triumph of Messrs. La Follette and Blaine, both of whom received the enthusiastic support of the anti-drys, indicate that the dry majority of two votes in the Assembly has been turned into a wet majority. It is believed the drys have held their majority in the State Senate.

## Result of Railway Law

The victory of Messrs. La Follette and Blaine is attributed to their long and bitter denunciation of the Esch-Cummings Railway Regulation Act. This found a hearty response from both farmers and organized labor, which accepted the La Follette-Blaine charge that the law was passed at the behest of Wall Street interests to oppress the agriculturists and worker.

Another big vote puller was the enthusiastic support the Senator and Governor gave to the soldiers' bonus bill. The indorsement of the Socialists and the eager support of voters of German ancestry because of Mr. La Follette's attitude against the war rolled up more votes for the winners.

A reform in the primary law will be demanded of the next Legislature. The men who will urge this acknowledge that the primary is an improvement over the old caucus and convention system, but declare it is wrong for members of one party to vote in the primary of another. Thousands of Democrats have for years been voting for Mr. La Follette.

The dwindling vote of the Democratic Party shows this. On Tuesday these Democrats, supplemented by many Socialists, voted in the Republican primary for Mr. La Follette. Advocates of primary reform want the law amended so that a voter, months before the primary, must register under his political faith, a practice that obtains in a number of states.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 6 (By The Associated Press)—With well over half of the precincts of the State reporting, indications were that Mr. La Follette's majority would exceed 150,000 over Mr. Gamfield. Returns from 1500 precincts out of 2523 gave Mr. La Follette 202,464, Mr. Gamfield 80,925.

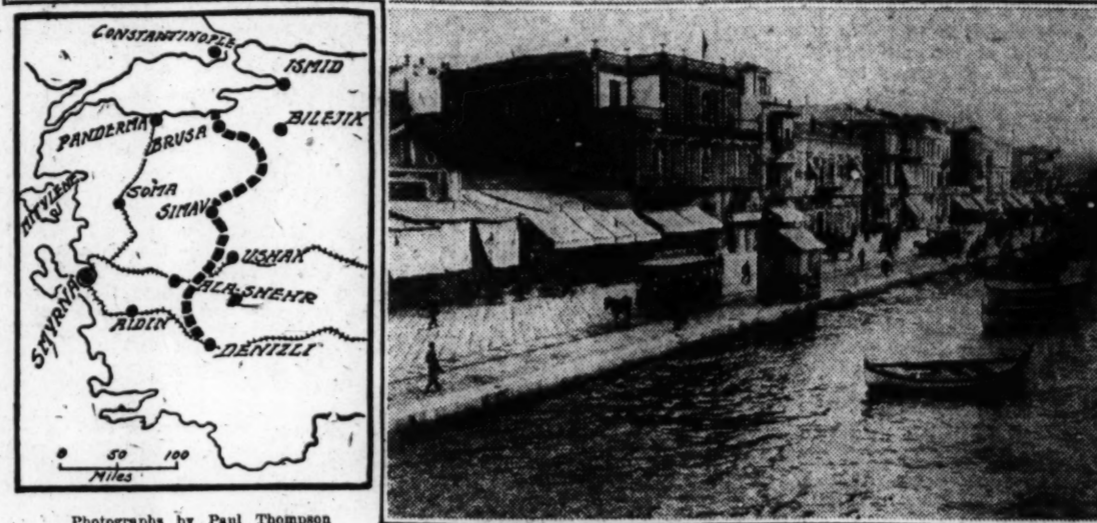
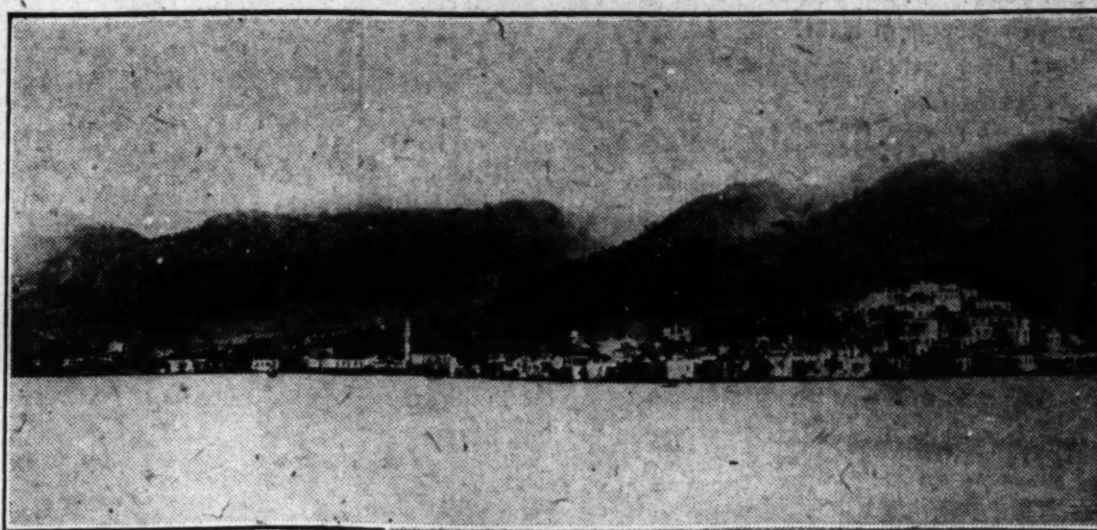
It is apparent the women voters helped to make possible the overwhelming lead Mr. La Follette has maintained from the time the first precinct reported.

Mr. Gamfield was the candidate of the Citizens' Republican Conference which had the backing of Irvine I. Lenroot, Wisconsin junior Senator. He was supported also by the Anti-Saloon League, which asserted the fight in Wisconsin, this year, was "the most important wet and dry election in the United States."

## Victory for Whole Ticket

Returns from 815 precincts show that the entire La Follette state ticket decisively overcame its opponents by large majorities with the exception of Solomon Levitt, who was leading, in a close race for treasurer against

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Distant and Near Views of Smyrna, One of the Most Important Seaports in the Levant, Toward Which the Turks Are Relentlessly Driving in the Offensive Against the Greeks. Map Shows by Dotted Line the Position of the Opposing Forces in Anatolia and Also the Island of Mitylene to Which Thousands of Refugees Are Fleeing Before the Onward Rush of the Ottoman Army.

SENATOR CONDEMNS  
RAIL INJUNCTION AS  
VIOLATION OF LAW

Messrs. Robinson and Watson in Sharp Clash Over Action of Attorney-General

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Denunciation of the injunction against the striking railway shopmen as a "violation of law and the Constitution," by Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, precipitated a sharp clash in the Senate today.

This clash came in the face of reports received here that a new move for peace was under way between leaders of the striking shop employees and some so-called "moderates" among the railroad executives.

Senator Robinson's broadside against the injunction was the first to be made on the floor of the Senate. He charged that the Chicago court "exceeded its powers" and "violated the constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech, freedom of press and the right to peaceably assemble."

At the close of his speech James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, questioned the propriety of Senator Robinson's utterance at a time when the question had not been permanently settled in the courts.

Mr. Watson further said that the Senator from Arkansas had not made it clear that the court had exceeded its authority.

"The right to strike has not been denied by the injunction," he said. "I do not understand any injunction is sought for that purpose."

"The principle underlying the injunction is that it is unlawful to strike," said Senator Robinson. "Otherwise the Attorney-General would never have dared even to attempt to forbid the American freeman from holding public meetings or giving statements to the public press."

Senator Watson insisted that the injunction is against conspiracy to interfere with interstate commerce and the stopping of mails.

## Drastic Bill Presented

Despite assurances at the White House that there is no intention on the part of the Government to abridge the recognized and constitutional rights of citizens, other prominent members of Congress were outspoken in criticizing the injunction.

While the Senate today was prepared to end the controversy over the anti-profiteering coal bill by sending it to conference, a storm appeared to be brewing over the Government's injunction policy.

George Huddleston (D.), Representative from Alabama, one of the Labor leaders in the House, has gone so far as to introduce a bill which would remove from office Cabinet officials seeking such injunctions against Labor and providing fines ranging up to \$10,000 and imprisonment up to 10 years.

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ANTI-EUROPEAN FANATICISM  
ROUSED BY OTTOMAN VICTORY

Excitement Seethes in Transjordan and Mesopotamia, While Palestine Is "Upon Brink of Revolt"

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Muhammadanism so essentially represents the power of the sword that disturbances among its excitable Oriental adherents are to be expected whenever any Moslem people obtain a military success over a Christian one. This has long been recognized by the Indian administrators who found the 70,000-000 Muhammadans they rule in Hindustan much more excited when the British suffered a comparative minor reverse at the hands of the Turks at Kut than almost any other happening of the great war.

This experience is now repeating itself in Palestine, Transjordan and Mesopotamia—all countries inhabited by Moslems—where the successes of the Turks over the Greeks are rousing fires of anti-European fanaticism never far below the surface in the Oriental breast. In Baghdad, the puppet King Feisal and his British mentor Sir Percy Cox, have a hard time to maintain authority.

Responsible correspondents in Jerusalem begin to describe Palestine as "upon the brink of revolt." Excitement seethes in Damascus, while the Egyptian Nationalists threaten once more to raise the mahdi's green flag of insurrection in the plains of Cairo and the Sudan.

## Uneasiness in India

The danger signal is not yet flown in India, for Mohurum disturbances today reported there are merely an annually recurrent feature of the all too serious happenings may be expected as soon as the extent of the

BRAZIL WELCOMES  
MR. HUGHES' PARTY

Warships of Eight Nations Salute as United States Craft Enter Harbor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 6 (By The Associated Press)—Guns boomed from the warships of eight nations when the U. S. Maryland entered the harbor of Rio de Janeiro yesterday afternoon carrying the American mission to the Brazilian centennial, headed by Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State.

The steamship Pan America, which brought Mr. Hughes from New York, overtook the Maryland and the Nevada in the morning just before arriving at the entrance to the harbor, where the Secretary and his party were transferred in a launch to the Maryland.

## Escorted by Destroyers

A few minutes later four Brazilian destroyers emerged from the harbor, and, taking up positions on either side of the two American battleships, escorted them into the majestic bay surrounded by towering mountains, which makes Rio famous as a beauty spot.

Mr. Hughes and the others were greatly impressed by the scene, declaring that it exceeded all expectations.

The Maryland came to anchor in the midst of an international fleet and exchanged salutes in which the harbor forts joined. The vessels represented Great Britain, Japan, Italy, Portugal,

Argentina, Uruguay, Mexico and Brazil.

Although the United States has not yet recognized the Mexican Government the gunboat flying the Mexican flag saluted, and the Nevada returned the salute by order of the Secretary of State, who told Admiral Hilary P. Jones that diplomatic technicalities should be waived, since both vessels were in a friendly harbor.

After an hour's delay, while the commanders of the various warships exchanged visits, a delegation of Brazilian officials, accompanied by the American Ambassador, Edwin V. Morgan, visited the Maryland and welcomed the newcomers. After this, Mr. Hughes and his party boarded a launch, which conveyed them to the arsenal.

## Marines Give Salute

Here were drawn up committees of Americans, who cheered the Secretary. There was also a crowd of Brazilians, a crack regiment of Brazilian marines, which saluted while the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The Hughes party was then driven through the streets to the Guanabara Palace. Mr. Hughes later was driven to the Itamaraty Palace, where he presented his credentials to Azeedo Marques, Foreign Minister. The Secretary rested last evening, and today was scheduled to call on Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, President of Brazil.

The Secretary's program during the six days of his visit includes attendance at the ceremonies opening the Centennial Exposition on Thursday, and two dinners, to be given by Dr. Pessoa and the Brazilian Government to Mr. Hughes and the special ambassadors of the other countries. He

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

TURKISH OPERATIONS  
AGAINST GREEK ARMY  
CONSIDERED AT END

Hellenic Forces Repulse Nationalist Attack and Inflict Severe Casualties on Troops Under Mustapha Kemal Pasha

MASSACRES AND PERSECUTIONS  
CONTINUE IN EVACUATED AREAS

Christian Refugees in Considerable Numbers Follow Retiring Greek Troops—War Minister Leaves for Smyrna to Confer With New Commander

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Sept. 6.—The military operations of Mustapha Kemal are considered ended. The Greek Army in withdrawing from its former positions destroyed all military lines of communication now in Turkish hands. The Greek forces are now settled on the line of Soma, Alashehr (Philadelpia).

The War Minister, Mr. Theotokis, Gen. Victor Dousmanis, Chief of the General Staff, General Polymeas, also General Pallis, chief of the Asia Minor staff, and Colonel Sariyannis, assistant chief, leave this afternoon for Smyrna. The appointment of the new commander-in-chief, General Tricoupis, is received by the army, the people, and the leaders of all parties with enthusiasm.

WARSHIPS ORDERED  
TO GO TO SMYRNA

United States Destroyers Instructed to Protect American Interests in Anatolia

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Admiral Mark L. Bristol, American high commissioner at Constantinople, has discretion as to the number and use of American ships necessary to protect American interests in Turkey, the State Department has announced. Instructions have been given through the Navy Department to dispatch one or more American destroyers as he may see fit to Smyrna but the American naval forces will remain strictly neutral, confining their attention solely to the protection of American interests, whatever move the Allied Governments, which also have ships there, may decide to make, it was said at the State Department.

## Reports Without Foundation

The Greek Legation has issued the following statement:

It should be noted that much of the information regarding the military situation in Asia Minor comes from sources friendly to Mustapha Kemal and is on its face unreliable.

The newspapers this morning print a statement to the effect that the Greek Army has retreated 200 miles. Such a retreat would have been a physical impossibility through the mountains of Anatolia in twice the time that has elapsed since the Turkish offensive started, and if the story were true both armies would now be fighting in the Aegean Sea, as the Greek front, when the offensive started, was never 200 miles from the sea.

The same reports indicate that the Greek troops are still in the vicinity of Ushak, which is about 80 miles west of Afium Karahissar. The Greek troops are retreating in good order to strategic positions selected in advance, and it is safe to consider that the main force of the Turkish drive has spent itself.

The report from Angora via Adana of the annihilation of three Greek divisions is false.

The Turkish offensive was started at a time when an agreement to discuss peace had practically been reached and was evidently an effort to influence in advance the action of the proposed Venetian conference.

"Information from reliable sources describe the general situation at the front as being considerably improved. The concentration of troops at points decided on in advance is being carried out without loss of life or loss of material. The army corps are keeping in perfect contact."

## Question of Recognition

While it is carefully set forth that the concentration of American warships is for protective purposes only it is known that the United States is keeping a watchful eye on developments in the Near East, especially as to the stand to be taken by Great Britain, France and Italy at this critical time. Charges have been made that but for the conflicting interests of these three powers, the Near Eastern question would now be much nearer a solution.

Upon the outcome of the present conflict in Asia Minor may rest the solution of the problem of recognition by the United States of the Greek Government. Up to the present this Government has declined to recognize Constantinople, owing, in part, to the general administration policy of not meddling in European affairs, and in part to an unwillingness to seem to take sides either with France and Italy on the one hand, or Great Britain on the other.

## AIR FLIGHT AROUND ALPS

BERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 6.—Thirty-two airplanes started a flight around the Alps today in connection with an international aviation meet at Zurich. A Swiss pilot took the lead. He was followed by 18 other Swiss airplanes, and French, four Czechoslovak and Polish machines.

ATHENS, Sept. 6 (By The Associated Press)—Fresh attacks by the Turkish Nationalists have been repulsed by the Greeks, who inflicted severe casualties on the Kemalists, according to an official communiqué issued last night. The statement says:

"The enemy's offensive toward Akardag met with stubborn resistance from our troops, who repulsed fresh attacks. The number of the enemy killed and wounded exceeds 10,000. Our forces retired in order, destroying communications."

"The enemy has not yet occupied Eskishehr, although the town has been evacuated five days.

"The massacres and persecution of the Christians in the evacuated districts continue. A considerable number of refugees are following our retreating troops."

In general, the military situation is regarded in official and other circles as continuing to improve, and the position of the southern Greek forces at Alashehr, 80 miles east of Smyrna, is considered here to be secure.

The Minister of War, Mr. Theotokis, and General Dousmanis, Chief of Staff, have left for Smyrna to confer with General Tricoupis, the new Commander-in-Chief in Asia Minor.

The public, although realizing the full gravity of the situation, has become somewhat reassured. Prices on the stock exchange yesterday reflected the improved feeling.

Greeks Affirm America  
Shares Responsibility for  
Enterprise in Asia Minor

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Christian Science Monitor correspondent is now in a position to give the Greek viewpoint of the Anatolian situation semi-authoritatively. The Greeks frankly recognize the immensity of the disaster which has occurred, but claim that now Greece has proved unable longer to maintain the mandate of the League of Nations entrusted to her by the Allies of safeguarding the Christian minorities in Asia Minor this duty devolves upon those who set the task.

The mandate, it will be remembered, was agreed to jointly, on May 6, 1919, by the representatives of Great Britain, France and the United States—Italy subsequently concurring—and although the United States is a participant in the Sykes Treaty, in which the mandate was embodied, the following year, the Greeks claim does not remove America's share of the responsibility for the enterprise which, by that time, had already begun. The United States missionaries recently removed all doubt as to the fate which threatens the unprotected Christians in the region concerned, and information is already beginning to reach them of a repetition in the south at the hands of advancing Kemalists of what already happened in the north.

## Christians in Jeopardy

The total Christian population in jeopardy numbers something short of one million. Among them are two classes for whom anxiety is especially acute. It seems there are in the region now about to revert once more to the Turks 130,000 unhappy people, being survivors rescued by the Greeks and repatriated from among 250,000 previously deported by Mustapha Kemal. These poor creatures are not in a condition, after what they already have been through, to withstand another migration, yet their fate, if left where they are, is one that no one can contemplate unmoved.

The second class comprises about 100,000 folk, being families and dependents of some 30,000 men of local extraction now serving in the Greek forces. Many of them fought against the Turks with the allied armies in the Great War and all of them are objects of special animosity upon the part of Mustapha Kemal's adherents, at whose mercy they will be when the Greeks retire. How to save them is not either a Greek or a Turkish question, but a world question, and if it is to be solved action must be taken at once, for when the Greeks have gone the opportunity which now exists will have passed away. To afford protection upon the spot would

involve military action that might or might not be feasible.

One thing at least, however, the Greeks maintain is practicable. It is for all the Allies immediately to despatch every vessel possible to carry into safety those who are able to migrate. They say also that such shipping must be protected and that if a powerful American squadron appeared upon the scene its presence would enormously increase the confidence essential for success in deporting a population that has now been turned into terrified fugitives.

The Christian Science Monitor representative has been asked what the United States would lose by allowing her whole fleet instead of only local destroyers to steam to Smyrna.

### Angora Delegate Insists Kemal Ready to Conclude "Just Peace" With Greece

By Special Cable

ROME, Sept. 6.—Gelaeddin Bey, Angora's representative in Rome, has been interviewed by the Tribune. He stated that Angora had decided to take the offensive after the great powers' insistence for consideration of the demand for evacuation of Asia Minor and the conclusion of an armistice as a preliminary step toward peace. England's statesmen, who mostly opposed Angora's demands, refused to see Fethi Bey, who was sent on a special mission to London.

Gelaeddin insisted that Angora was ready to conclude a just peace with Greece if given back national territory and recognition of complete independence. He felt sure that Italy was not opposed to the Turkish demands, especially for the restitution of Thrace and the Dardanelles, which Italy prefers to remain Turkish rather than fall into the possession of other powers. Fethi Bey is now in Rome in order to inform Signor Schanzer of the situation.

Naturally the changed military situation influences the Venice conference, at which the Angora delegates insist Constantinople has been given a stronger strategic frontier. Greece's desire to march into Constantinople is regarded as a sign that Constantinople is continually endangered. Angora claims Adrianople with the Maritza River as a frontier.

Finally, Gelaeddin stated that Angora is unwilling to go to Venice unless the changed situation is taken into consideration.

### Political Parties Rally to Support of Government

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Interviewed by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, the Greek Minister here says that every political party in Athens is rallying to support the present Greek Government at this hour of its need. There is no question of any Cabinet changes. All have forgotten their rivalries and are concerned only with how the Greek defeat is to be retrieved and the Greek inhabitants in Asia Minor safeguarded.

The reported suspension of General Hadjilanis by General Trikoupi, in chief command, implies no condemnation of the late military leader, who is recognized as a brave, patriotic, capable soldier.

It can have been decided upon solely because no general who disposes of such a powerful back can command the confidence of his troops to the same extent as one who has not suffered defeat and the brilliant leadership of General Trikoupi in extricating the southern armies and restoring touch between them and the northern ones after the Turks had driven in the Greek center has so impressed the entire army as to make him an asset of which the most must be made at a time when every possible element of strength has to be called upon to retrieve the position.

### France Has No Desire to Save Face of Greeks

By Special Cable

PARIS, Sept. 6.—The attitude of the French Government toward the demarche made not only by the Greeks to the Allies, but by the British toward France is perfectly clear. The Government expresses its desire to do all in its power to shorten the hostilities, but nevertheless holds that it has no influence in such a matter with the Turks. The French Government desires to do nothing which would save the face of the Greeks and allow Constantinople to profess that he had ended the conflict, because the express will of the Allies as well as the military measures of the Turks commanded a cessation of the fighting and the evacuation of Smyrna.

The French suggest that the first move for an armistice should be made by Greek headquarters direct to the Turks and that any interference would be inadvisable. The fact is that the French regard the situation as one in which they and their proteges are winning, while England and her proteges are losing. All talk of compensation for the Greeks in Thrace for having evacuated Asia Minor is deprecated. Indeed, the French would sternly oppose the suggestion that any kind of gratification should be given the Greeks.

They represent that this gratification has even included the occupation of Constantinople and one Journal boldly says that the danger for the Turks in allowing the Greeks to leave Asia Minor quietly, if there is a possibility of their staking out fresh claims on the European side. Therefore, it argues that the Greeks should be hurried and victory pushed home. Nevertheless, in spite of this reluctance to assist Greece in her troubles, it is believed that as a result

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of communications which have passed between London, Paris and Rome that an armistice will be arranged at once and that a definite peace conference will be held as contemplated at Venice.

Isid is again mentioned as the site on which to meet to arrange an armistice.

### Kemal's Forces Equipped With French and Italian Guns

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The physical reason for the disaster to the Greek Army in Anatolia is to be found, of course, in the extremely adequate equipment of Mustafa Kemal's forces, with artillery, munitions, airplanes, and so forth. The most powerful reason for the breakdown of the Greek morale and apparent anxiety of the Greek Government to throw up the sponge, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor understands, is explained when the source of these supplies is considered. Correspondence uncovers the secret that the arming and equipping of Mustafa Kemal's armies have been the work of Frenchmen and Italians; whether official, unofficial or semi-official. These facts, now clearly established, throw further light on the secret commitments of France and Italy to Turkey, to which reference has already been made.

Obviously, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is informed, the Greek Government is thoroughly alarmed at the practical hostility evinced toward it by France and Italy in their now open supply of munitions to the Turks and feels that unless it comes to immediate terms it may lose all Greece gained by her tardy entrance into the war. There are other reasons, of course, but this is sufficiently convincing.

Turkey also feels that she has such tangible evidence of France and Italy's support that she is justified in pressing her advantage and placing her terms high. What remains to be seen is how far the development of this question will reveal another instance of the divergence of policy between England and France.

The news from Paris at the moment is not encouraging. The failure of these powers to act in perfect accord is the cause of practically every disturbance that breaks out in the old world, for directly or indirectly the smaller powers are encouraged to act in a manner contrary to the interests of European peace. The absence of America from Europe's councils, therefore, becomes all the more disastrous from the point of view of well-informed authorities here.

### American Relief Committee Issues Appeal for Assistance

SMYRNA, Sept. 6 (By The Associated Press)—It was estimated up to last night that 150,000 refugees of every nationality had collected here, and the American Relief Committee has published an appeal calling upon everybody to offer them assistance.

The allied consuls here decided to ask the Anglo-French police to keep order in the town. It is reported that allied troops will land here tomorrow. A local committee has been formed, and it has begun to enroll volunteers to substitute for the evacuating Greek army. Thousands of officers and soldiers were enthusiastically enrolling today.

### Italian Soldiers Attacked

ROME, Sept. 6.—Considerable feeling was caused here today by the report that two Italian soldiers returning home from Constantinople, landed at Piraeus and were attacked by Greeks. The Italian Government has ordered an investigation, instructing the Italian legation at Athens to demand satisfactory punishment and an indemnity to the families of the victims.

### CHILDREN HIKE 500 MILES ACROSS TURKISH INTERIOR

ALEPPO, Syria, Sept. 6.—One hundred children from the American School for the Blind in Kharput have arrived here safely after a 500-mile hike across the Turkish interior, during which they passed through mountains infested with bandits and over long stretches of desert where camels carried water and provisions.

Their pilgrimage is part of the plan of the Near East Relief to remove several thousand Armenian orphans from Kharput to a month to complete. On the last 20 miles the children floated down the Euphrates on barges. They are now housed in the re-established school in Aleppo, which is the capital of Syria, under the French mandate.

CARMEN'S STRIKE SETTLED

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Sept. 6.—Settlement of the strike of employees of the Boston & Worcester trolley lines, which began at midnight Saturday, was announced last night. The men returned to work this morning at the wage schedule in effect before the strike. The old wage agreement, calling for a basic wage rate of 54 cents an hour, expired Sept. 1. The company had previously offered a scale of 51 cents an hour. When this was refused by the employees the company proposed a rate of 52 cents, and an arbitration of the wage question.

AIR LINE FOR NEWPORT

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 6 (Special)—Summer residents here announced today that an air line for week-end trips between New York and Newport would be established next year. T. Sufferin Taylor and Vincent Astor are at the head of the project. The boats will be of the latest design with a capacity of at least 14 passengers and will be expected to make the trip in two hours. At the present time it is planned to start the service on July 3.

NARRAGANSETT CASINO SOLD

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Sept. 6 (Special)—The Casino, built 18 years ago by John H. Hannan, shoe manufacturer, at a cost of \$150,000, has been sold at a price reported to be \$40,000. The purchaser is Isaac E. Emerson of Baltimore, who owns considerable property in the vicinity.

### FRANCE BELIEVED ON EVE OF CHANGE IN DEBTS POLICY

#### German-Belgian Negotiations Seen as Forerunner of Effort at Co-operation

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—The confidence expressed by a high diplomat in speaking to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor last week that European statesmen would be able to find a way to prevent a break in the Entente, and to prevent independent French action against Germany, today seems nearer realization than at any time since Anglo-French policies began to show signs of drifting apart.

One of the highest sources of information in Central Europe told the correspondent here last night that the French reparations policy was on the eve of a notable change, and that there was every indication of the Belgian-German negotiations which began here this week and which are confidently expected to result favorably, ending in an agreement by which France will modify her policy regarding Germany.

Commercial Agreement Rushed

Coupled with this information there came the official announcement last night of an agreement between Hugo Stinnes and M. Luberac which is regarded by the World Government as eminently satisfactory. Semi-official approval of this agreement is voiced by some of the highest government officials. In financial and industrial circles here it is felt it serves to show there exists a way for France and Germany to work out their problems to mutual advantage.

France's attitude was said to be influenced very largely by the Washington Administration and by American public opinion. At the same time it must not be thought she is totally disregarding Downing Street. Indeed, it was said she is now thoroughly of the opinion that she will have a most difficult time getting money out of Germany unless she can bring America in as a German creditor. She feels that only in this way can she collect for the devastation wrought by the field-gray armies.

To make it possible for Germany to get an international loan for the payment of reparations and the rehabilitation of German finances, she regards American opinion of prime importance, since no loan is possible without American help and all Europe is thoroughly convinced America will never lend money to Germany in a sufficient sum to meet the German needs until proof is had that Germany is able to pay.

Compromise Possible

The informant of The Christian Science Monitor declared that France therefore is willing to agree to compromise measures—even to the reduction of the reparations total. In a word, France sees that a policy of independent action leads only to her own isolation, and she is not ready to go that far, no matter how just she may regard her claims against Germany.

"France has sacrificed much," he declared, "and it seems her sacrifices are not at an end. What she demands for the world. If the world demands still further sacrifice, she stands prepared to give. Many of her fields are untilled, while German fields are rich with harvest. French cities are still in ruins from the ravages of German guns, and there is no money to rebuild them; German cities are unscarred, and today are busy marts of thriving commerce. France believes Germany should pay in full that which she obligated herself to pay. If, however, the world would compromise, France is not the country to defy world opinion."

Change in Policy

Many foremost German leaders see in the actions of France last week a marked change. Rudolph Breitscheid, independent Socialist leader, expressed confidence that Franco-German relations could be straightened out on co-operative bases.

"We must do all in our power to allay France's fear that the German militarist policy is not past, and that the republic rests on a shaky foundation. The Socialists stand for the fulfillment of the treaty, to the absolute limit of our capacity. We believe Germany can pay, but that the reparations total must be revised downward. We believe in energetic measures to meet our liabilities." He characterized the arrival here of the Belgian legation as a real concession by France, and an indication of a change in French policy. He stressed the importance of the negotiations succeeding as it threatened that the bottom will drop out of the mark and we shall be ruined."

The German press generally regards the arrival of the Belgians and the Stinnes-Luberac agreement as distinct grounds for hope. Vorwarts, a Government organ, pertinently remarks, "Herr Rathenau was assassinated because of the Wiesbaden agreement, but Herr Stinnes will live by it and make 45,000,000,000 marks out of it."

### Britain to Aid Germany in Belgian Payments

By Special Cable

PARIS, Sept. 6.—Apparently there is some uneasiness in England at the idea that British backing will be expected for the German Treasury bonds to be issued to Belgium in payment this year, and the attempt is being made to dispense with such aid. But facts remain as given by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, and the preliminary arrangements made include a small percentage with the British guarantee.

It is to be remarked that the guarantees will not necessarily be governmental. Its purpose is not to prove the bonds are money, but to inspire confidence in the German guarantees. Well-informed circles believe that the arrangement will be carried through Germany cannot afford to anger the

Allies. Belgium gains much credit by her generosity without, however, actually losing cash. France does not really desire the return of the embarrassing days when she appeared to have no choice but to break with the Allies and to hasten the breakup of Germany. As for British opinion, the amount involved is so small that the opposition will hardly be persisted in, although providing a popular cry.

### France May Accept German Industrialists Aid

PARIS, Sept. 6 (By The Associated Press)—An agreement for the restoration of France's war-devastated regions, utilizing chiefly German materials, came up for consideration today before the special governmental committee charged with consideration of deliveries of merchandise by Germany. The plan has been under negotiation at a series of conferences between Hugo Stinnes, German industrial magnate, and Senator de Luberac, the president of the Federation of Co-operative Societies of the French liberated regions, representing 130,000 persons with war losses aggregating more than 13,000,000,000 francs.

The negotiations were held under the sanction of the French Government, which is expected soon to give final approval.

Advices from Germany indicate that the agreement also is meeting with approval there, as it promises to insure steady employment in many lines, at the same time applying on the reparations bill.

BRAZIL WELCOMES MR. HUGHES' PARTY

(Continued from Page 1)

will also attend a reception by the American colony, and will dedicate the site of the monument which the Americans plan to give Brazil as a memorial.

On his arrival Mr. Hughes gave a statement to the Brazilian press referring to the abiding friendship between Brazil and the United States and recalling the visit of Dom Pedro II to the American centennial in 1876 and the fact that he is returning to visit on behalf of President Harding.

Exposition Late in Preparation

The exposition, the inauguration of which will take place Thursday and be attended by the Hughes mission, is far from being ready. Of the 13 nations which will have exhibition buildings only that of Japan is finished and filled with exhibits. The Japanese structure was transported from Japan ready to assemble.

The United States building for private exhibits will not be opened until Dec. 4, so that its capacity can be doubled. It is doubtful whether the exposition will get under way before Nov. 1, though laborers are working day and night to complete the numerous installations.

The Palace of Diversions, the amusement center of the exposition, will not be ready before Dec. 1.

The city is thronged with a gay crowd of visitors. The majority are from South American countries but there are considerable numbers of Europeans and recent steamers from New York brought considerable contingents of Americans.

### FREE STATE TROOPS DEFEAT IRREGULARS

DUBLIN, Sept. 6 (By The Associated Press)—The irregular leader, Daniel Shinnock, holding the rank of Brigadier-Adjutant, was killed in a skirmish yesterday near Mitchelstown, on the Cork-Limerick border.

The fight, which lasted two hours, was the sequel to a surprise attack upon a large body of irregulars engaged in preparing an ambush. The Nationals under Commandant-General Hannigan defeated the irregulars, who fled to the hills after suffering many casualties. Twelve prisoners and a large supply of arms and ammunition were left in the hands of the Government forces.

The cities of Cork and Waterford witnessed intense activities by irregulars yesterday. Two women were among the casualties.

### MACMILLAN PARTY REACHES NOVA SCOTIA

SYDNEY, N. S., Sept. 6.—The auxiliary exploration schooner Bowdoin, carrying Donald B. MacMillan and party, arrived in the harbor this morning from Baffin Bay.

The expedition set out from Boston a year ago and has been in the Arctic regions since that time.



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### SOVIET DELEGATES SEEK TOKYO ACCORD

#### Russians at Manchurian Parley Have Power to Sign Treaty—Preliminaries Discussed

By Special Cable

CHANGCHUN, Manchuria, Sept. 6.—The conference between the representatives of the Soviet Government, the Far Eastern Republic and the Tokyo Government produced yesterday a statement from Adolph Joffe, head of the Russian delegation, who said his country hoped for amicable relations with Japan, not only for economic reasons, but as a first tangible step toward an accord. He added that he believed Japan was earnest in its present effort to arrive at a solution of the problems of the two countries.

The Russian delegation has authority to sign whatever agreement is reached, but the Japanese must refer everything to Tokyo. The absence of representatives of the general staff causes a feeling of uncertainty as to the seriousness of the conference among Russians of Eastern Siberia who have been in contact with the Japanese influence for four years. Japan hesitates to sign an agreement with Russia or to take such a position as might be interpreted as a recognition of the Soviet Government, in case such a step might embarrass countries opposed to such action.

The conference yesterday discussed credentials and preliminary matters. On Monday, the opening day of the conference, the Russians sought to secure the entrance of the press, but the Japanese opposed this. The Japanese propose that an agreement on fundamentals should be signed, leaving the details to be worked out by joint committees. The Russians dislike such an arrangement, preferring definite commitments from both sides.

Adolphe Joffe heads the Russian delegation, with Mr. Yanson, Foreign Minister of the Chita Government, second. Mr. Matandaira is the chief of the Japanese with the heads of the American and European sections of the Foreign Office, together with two Japanese consuls. The Japanese press says that officials of higher rank should have been chosen for such an important meeting.

### Soviet Seems Confident of Changchun Outcome

MOSCOW, Sept. 6 (By The Associated Press)—Russian Soviet officials appear extremely confident that the conference with the Japanese at Changchun will bring peace to the Far East and re-extension of Russia's sphere of influence to Vladivostok.

The railway administration is understood to be preparing to restore service on the European-Asia route, with direct through trains from Moscow to Vladivostok, while the newspapers yesterday announced the formation of a limited company to operate airplanes from Petrograd to the eastern city.

Already Russian trains de luxe are operating again as far as Chita and Moscow now, for the first time since 1918, foresees the Russian or a Russian-allied flag waving again on the Pacific.

### SEAPLANE RESUMES FLIGHT TO BRAZIL

CAIBARIEN, Cuba, Sept. 6.—The seaplane Sampaio Correia II, flying from the United States to Brazil, resumed its journey from here at 7:15 o'clock this morning. Nuevitas Bay 150 miles distant, is the next scheduled landing place.

Lieut. Hinton, in the command of the seaplane, said he hoped to reach Nuevitas within two hours, and should flying conditions prove favorable he, will go to Port-au-Prince, Haiti before nightfall.

### SENTENCES IMPOSED IN RUSSIA

MOSCOW, Sept. 6 (By The Associated Press)—Fifty-five persons have been sentenced to the extreme penalty in South Russia upon conviction of counter-revolutionary activities, the newspaper Pravda announces. The Ukrainian court at Kiev sentenced 48 members of Petlura's cossack band which, in connection with General Tutubuk's forces, arose against the Ukrainian soviets. All the convicted persons appealed.

### Boston Maid DRESSES

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### Anatolian Inhabitants Rushing to the Islands

By Special Cable

SMYRNA, Sept. 6

FROM Smyrna and the hinterland the inhabitants of Anatolia are rushing to the islands off the coast of Asia Minor and thousands of refugees have landed here after fleeing before the onward sweep of the Turks, whose progress toward the sea has been rapid within the last few days. Every effort is being made to cope with the problem of sheltering, feeding and clothing the men, women and children who are seeking shelter and to relieve the congestion caused by the steady inflow of new arrivals.

Anxiety has been allayed somewhat by the arrival at Smyrna of British and French dreadnaughts and of 4000 carabinieri, who are to police the city. French and British forces are awaited.

### LEAGUE ASSEMBLY NAMES OFFICIALS

#### Six Vice-Presidents Elected—Austrian Relief Occupies Conference Sessions

GENEVA, Sept. 6 (By The Associated Press)—The League of Nations Assembly today elected as its six vice-presidents the Earl of Balfour, England; Gabriel Hanotaux, France; Senhor Gomes, Portugal; Hjalmer Branting, Sweden; Amelio Gimeno y Cabanas, Spain, and Dr. Montchilio Nitchitch, Yugoslavia.

The six vice-presidents, with six members elected by the assembly committee to organize the business of the assembly under the rules, along with the president.

The debate on the work of the League was reopened by Lord Robert Cecil of England, representing South Africa. He approved of the work of the Council during the past year, but expressed the fear that it was in danger of being overwhelmed by a mass of detail, leading public opinion to underrate the really important work of the Council.

He asked why the League of Nations could not intervene between Turkey and Greece and halt the struggle in Asia Minor.

The settlement of the Albanian, Andalus islands and upper Silesian questions had reflected credit on the council, Lord Robert continued, but he thought something might also have been done by the League to restore peace in Turkey and open the door for the restoration of relations between Russia and the outside world.

Sir Arthur Steel Maitland of New Zealand asked the League to investigate the situation in certain African mandated territories where he said slavery had been re-established.

The Austrian question has been occupying the attention of the delegates in special conferences.

The Earl of Balfour and M. Bourgeois are said to be agreed that the best thing to do is to make possible Austria's living alone. Their plan would involve international co-operation. Even the use of an international force to insure stable conditions has been proposed as part of it.

Dr. Seipel, Chancellor of Austria, speaking on his country's condition, declared that Austria was ready to accept allied or creditors' control, provided her sovereignty was unaffected and that ample credits were assured her.

### APPLE CROP IS GOOD

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 1 (Special Correspondence)—The condition of the apple crop in the northwestern states, and especially in northern California is the best it has been in years, and the production, both in quality and in quantity probably will exceed that of any previous year, according to W. C. Fitch, freight claim agent of the Southern Pacific Company, who has just returned from an extended trip through the apple-growing districts.

### ODD FELLOWS NAME OFFICERS

Alfred Goodwin of Brooklyn, N. Y., yesterday was elected grand master by the Grand Lodge of the United States Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity, at the biennial session in Chipman Hall, Tremont Temple, Boston. Other officers elected were Harold J. Wentzel of South Boston, deputy grand master; J. S. B. Clarke of Fall River, Mass., grand secretary, and George Lord, grand treasurer.



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## SENATOR CONDEMNS RAIL INJUNCTION AS VIOLATION OF LAW

(Continued from Page 1)

timidate any person or put him in fear of the execution thereof, or who conspires to the foregoing.

Thomas J. Walsh (D), Senator from Montana, and William E. Borah (R), Senator from Idaho, took positive stands against the injunction.

Senator Walsh said that if the injunction is allowed to stand it will nullify the provisions of the Clayton Act, intended to protect Labor against the unfair use of the injunction. Senator Borah was of the opinion that Judge Wilkerson would modify the injunction in important particulars, if he makes it permanent.

### New Peace Move Seen

A new move to settle the strike of railway shop employees is reported under way. That a meeting between representatives of the strikers and "moderates" among the railway executives may be looked for in the next few days was the view expressed by an official of the International Association of Machinists here today.

During the last few days, it is learned, informal conferences have been going on between B. M. Jewell, the strike leader, and officials of railroads who are in a compromising mood, but so far no definite step toward a settlement has been taken. According to union officials, there have been many peace proposals lately from railroad and public officials—most of them from the latter.

"I can say positively that so far no meeting has been arranged," said H. L. Brunson, assistant to William H. Johnson, president of the International Association of Machinists. "Mr. Jewell has received many offers from railroad executives and public officials during the last few days to bring about a settlement, but these have been very informal."

"However, it looks like something will be 'popping' in the next 24 hours. The movement for peace seems to be crystallizing. Mr. Johnson is either in Pittsburgh, New York or Philadelphia, following up a lead to peace. How successful he has been I will not know until later."

The view was expressed here that the overtures now under way between the strike leaders and rail officials do not involve the strong eastern lines, which have been successful in gaining recruits to replace the strikers. It is thought more likely that should there be a conference it would include only the so-called "moderates," who represent lines which have not been successful in getting new help.

### Injunction Brings Funds

The decision of the Administration not to enforce the Chicago injunction, against the shopmen to the point of abridging their constitutional rights of free speech and public assembly, was interpreted by labor leaders to be an admission that the injunction was "too broad."

Mr. Brunson said he voiced the sentiment of organized Labor in characterizing the injunction as the "best move that could have been made by the government." He said that the immediate effect of the injunction was to solidify the ranks of the strikers and unify all other labor unions in their support. He said that money has been flowing to the strikers from unions all over the country since the injunction was issued.

"I believe the railway executives also realize that the injunction has served as a boomerang," said Mr. Brunson. "Every day the injunction lasts the stronger the men will get." Mr. Brunson also said he wanted to make it plain that Mr. Johnson was not trying to evade service of the injunction. "If the deputy marshal charged with serving the injunction on Mr. Johnson will come to see me," he said, "I will promise to make arrangements so that he can serve the order."

While it was announced by Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, that the Government has no intention of abridging personal liberty or constitutional rights, comment was general that the injunction literally seeks this very object. Mr. Daugherty said: "There has been considerable talk by some people about constitutional liberty being violated by the issuance of this restraining order. The Constitution of the United States, I am talking about the Constitution of the United States. It isn't proposed to force men to work, but it has been proposed and the Government will see to it that men who are free and who want to work are going to be permitted to do so."

As long as they do not seek to interfere with interstate commerce, to riot and murder, there is no objection to union meetings. If it is this injunction a movement to prevent strikes. It is movement to stamp out violation of the laws.

No persons with any reasonable control of their faculties would charge that this is an attempt to abridge personal liberty, free speech and free press, but when they defy the Government and incite to disorder, to riot and to murder then it is time to take steps to prevent violation of the law. Free speech must not be used to encourage riot or murder.

### Impeachment of Mr. Daugherty and Judge Wilkerson Is Urged for Constitutional "Violation"

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Initiation of proceedings for the impeachment of Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, and Federal Judge Wilkerson of Chicago, on the ground that the strike injunction granted by the latter at the former's request was in violation of the Constitution, was urged on William E. Borah (R), Senator from Idaho, in a telegram dispatched today by John J. Dowd, chairman of the general strike committee of the eastern railroad shopmen.

The message, addressed to Senator Borah as chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, follows:

On behalf of the 25,000 railroad shopmen on strike in the New York Metropolitan district we urge upon you the immediate necessity for the impeachment of Atty.-Gen. Harry M. Daugherty and Federal Judge Wilkerson.

The injunction against the striking railroad shopmen requested by the



Photograph © by Harris &amp; Ewing, N. Y.

Hubert D. Stephens

Successful Over James K. Vardaman in Mississippi Democratic Primaries for Nomination as Candidate for United States Senate

## SENATORSHIP GOES TO H. D. STEPHENS

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 6.—With six counties of the 82 in the State unreported, Hubert D. Stephens, former Representative in Congress from the Second Mississippi District, was leading James K. Vardaman, former United States Senator, in yesterday's second Democratic primary for nomination to the United States Senate, by approximately 14,000 votes, according to incomplete returns tabulated today.

Mr. Stephens will succeed John Sharpe Williams, one of the leading Democratic members of the Senate, who refused to seek another nomination. The re-entrance of Mr. Vardaman into the political ring resulted in a bitter three-cornered fight at the first primary, none of the aspirants receiving the majority of votes required under the law. For the "run-off" primary yesterday one of the hottest campaigns in the history of the State was waged.

Mr. Stephens, secretary of the committee, declared in making the telegram public that it would have the support of "over 100,000,000 people."

"I don't believe the Department of Justice will even attempt to enforce it," he continued. "As far as I and the members of this committee are concerned, we are going about our lawful business as free American citizens without interference. If there are any process servers on our trail I haven't seen them. If I knew they were I would call a taxicab and present myself for service."

At the office of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, on behalf of Daniel Willard, president, a denial was issued today that he or any of the railroad presidents who had been associated with him in the New York meeting with the five train service brotherhood chiefs had conferred with Mr. Jewell or any of the striking shop leaders since the beginning of the strike.

## CURTISS GLIDER RISES FROM WATER

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Glenn H. Curtiss, famous aviator, made a flight of 40 seconds in a marine glider today, over the waters of Manhasset Bay. It was said to have been the first time that a glider had ever risen from water.

### STREET CAR STRIKE ENDED

Strikers on the Boston & Worcester Street Railway Company's lines ended their "outlaw strike" and returned to work today at the old rate of 50 cents an hour pending arbitration, according to announcement of George H. McFee, general superintendent of the road. The striking operatives have selected representatives of the Boston League of Women Voters from the same platform in the small assembly room of the Copley Plaza Hotel this afternoon.

### POSTAL UNION ELECTS

John H. Bosche of New York City was elected president of the National Association of Post Office Laborers at the conclusion of its third annual convention in Boston. The resolutions committee's failure to report on the proposal for affiliation with the American Federation of Labor deferred for the third time definite action on this question. Chicago was selected as the next convention city.

### QUINCY TAX RATE \$36.20

QUINCY, Mass., Sept. 6.—Quincy's annual tax rate was announced today as \$36.20, a decrease of 20 cents over last year. The real estate valuation is placed at \$23,811,950, an increase of \$1,939,675 over last year, while the value of taxable personal property is placed at \$4,255,075, a decrease of \$653,644.

### POLITICAL "GET-TOGETHER"

Candidates of all political parties for the nomination for United States Senate, Governor, and Lieutenant-Governor addressed members of the Boston League of Women Voters from the same platform in the small assembly room of the Copley Plaza Hotel this afternoon.

## LA FOLLETTE SWEEP GIVES SENATOR GRIP ON RADICAL PARTY

(Continued from Page 1)

Henry Johnson, incumbent for six successive terms.

The Anti-Saloon League endorsed the candidates opposed to Mr. La Follette.

Of the present congressmen who sought renomination, H. A. O. Cooper in the First, William H. Stafford in the Fifth, J. D. Beck in the Seventh, and E. E. Browne in the Eighth, have been successful.

A close battle developed in the Eleventh District where Congressman A. P. Nelson, one of the Anti-Saloon League leaders in Congress, is running behind H. H. Peavey, a wet.

Congressman James A. Frear was unopposed in the Tenth District. The Anti-Saloon League and the association against the prohibition amendment, Wisconsin division, took active part in the congressional campaigns.

For the Republican nomination for Congress, A. Grant Miller had a lead of 100 votes over Col. C. H. Moore. Key Pittman, United States Senator, had no opposition for renomination on the Democratic ticket. For Democratic nomination for Congress, Archie L. Cross had a lead of 500 votes over Charles L. Richards.

## OLD PARTY NAMES DRY CANDIDATES

New Hampshire Republicans Stick by Prohibition

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 6.—New Hampshire direct primary election resulted in the choice of Windsor H. Goodnow of Keene, Republican, and Fred H. Brown, Mayor of Somersworth, Democrat as the nominees for Governor, Mr. Goodnow winning three to one over Arthur G. Whittemore, state Senator of Dover. Mr. Brown defeated John C. Hutchins of Stratford and Albert W. Noone of Peterborough by a substantial margin. He is a labor candidate.

For Congress the Republicans in the second district renominated Edward H. Wason of Nashua, a dry, and his opponent will be William H. Barry of Nashua, a wet candidate. In the first district John Scammon, a dry candidate, was named by the Republicans against William N. Rogers, wet candidate of the Democrats. Mr. Goodnow is dry and all the Republican ticket will stand for strict prohibition, it is expected.

## MR. ALLEN TO ANSWER SPEECH OF GOVERNOR AT NOON TOMORROW

Asserting that he will prove the charges already made that Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, refused to aid in bringing about the removal of Nathan A. Tufts, district attorney for Middlesex County, J. Weston Allen, today, announced a mass meeting to be held a noon tomorrow in Faneuil Hall, Boston.

The removal of Mr. Tufts was later ordered by the Supreme Court of the State as a result of charges brought by Mr. Allen, Attorney-General of the Commonwealth and now a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor.

Governor Cox, at a meeting in the same hall last Friday, denied that he had endeavored to thwart the removal of Mr. Tufts or that he is or ever was dominated by Charles H. Innes, as had been asserted by Henry M. Hurlburt, Boston attorney and supporter of Mr. Allen in the effort of the latter to win the gubernatorial nomination for Middlesex County.

Mr. Allen, at tomorrow's meeting, will reply in full to the speech of the Governor. His announcement said: "I have obtained Faneuil Hall for a noon meeting tomorrow, Thursday, and at that hour I shall reply fully to the speech of Governor Cox at the same place last Friday. I shall give the people the facts. I shall dispose of the charges and insinuations which the Governor has seen fit to make. I shall deal with the contempt of my opponent to impugn Mr. Hurlburt's motives. I shall establish the truth of Mr. Hurlburt's statement which the Governor seeks to discredit."

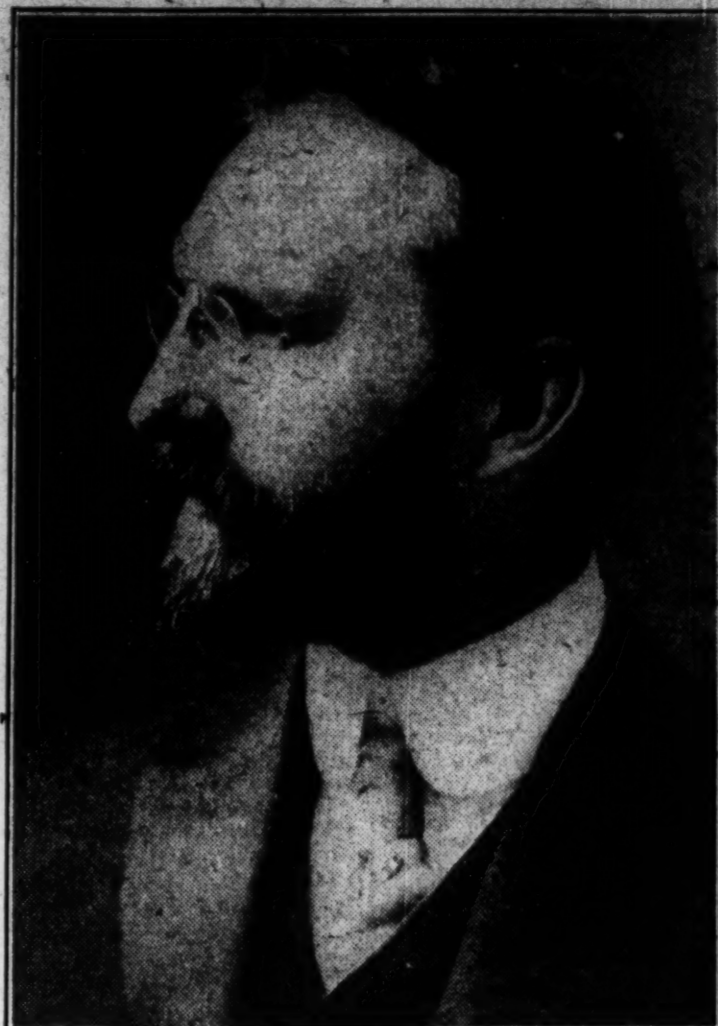
## MAINE GOVERNOR REPLIES TO WOMEN

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 6 (Special).—Urging the club women and all the women of Maine "to keep motherhood, childhood, and the welfare of the State's unfortunates and the education of our boys and girls above and entirely out of politics," Gov. Percival P. Baxter has issued a statement to "all the women of Maine" in answer to certain questions put to him by leaders of women's clubs.

Governor Baxter gave his record on the public questions referred to by the women and said, "While I do not question the motives of the public-spirited women who asked the questions it is to be regretted that some of the statements they have made are in error and that those who signed them did not obtain their facts from authoritative sources." The Governor said that in 18 years in public office he had never made a pre-election promise and he would not do so now.

### J. J. STORROW TO SEE MR. HOOVER

To confer with Herbert Hoover, United States Secretary of Commerce, on matters connected with the question of coal distribution, James J. Storrow, chairman of the Massachusetts fuel committee, left this morning for Philadelphia. The conference was at Mr. Hoover's request.



Photograph © by Keystone View Company, N. Y.

George Sutherland

New Member of United States Supreme Court Who Succeeds John H. Clarke

## TEETH ARE FAVORED IN "BLUE SKY" LAW

Mr. Donnell, Candidate for District Attorney, Proposes Stringent Regulations

S. Howard Donnell, district attorney of Essex county and candidate for the Republican nomination for attorney-general, is making one of his strongest appeals for Republican suffrage on the ground that if nominated and elected chief prosecuting officer for the Commonwealth he will enforce to the letter and seek to strengthen the Massachusetts "Blue Sky" laws.

Mr. Donnell, in many of his campaign speeches, is saying that the immediate necessity for further strengthening the "Blue Sky" Law by additional amendment is shown by the action of the Public Utilities Commission of the State which revoked recently the licenses of 150 stock salesmen for dealing in worthless and fraudulent securities.

The fact that the salesmen were dealing in worthless securities despite the "blue sky" law and taking the hard-earned money from laboring people, Mr. Donnell said, was practically admitted by these salesmen when they refused or failed to appear before the Public Utilities Commission and defend themselves.

Prior to the enactment of the "Blue Sky Law," said Mr. Donnell, with one exception there were more fraudulent securities being sold in Boston than in any other city in the United States. He said investigation had shown that people of Massachusetts were being defrauded out of \$50,000,000 every year, and that the law has done much to bring about better conditions but that there is still much to be desired.

"Since the passage of the law," Mr. Donnell said in campaign speeches, "many solicitors for unsound stock companies have invaded Massachusetts and taken from the working people several hundreds of thousands of dollars. The law should be so amended as to provide more severe penalties for those who work on the sympathies of the working classes."

"An attorney-general with unfailing courage should be in the office of public prosecutor, and he should frame amendments to the present law which would not only cause the salesmen of fraudulent stocks to lose their licenses to sell but would impose jail sentences on those taking the money of the people in exchange for worthless securities."

## "Blue Sky" Cases Numerous on Massachusetts Dockets

Cases against operators of questionable stock-selling and promotion enterprises continue to appear on Massachusetts court dockets in considerable numbers, which is regarded by those who follow "blue sky" cases as indicating an appreciation on the part of the courts and public officials of the necessity of curbing the activities of unscrupulous promoters.

Charged with the sale of spurious stocks over the telephone, John E. Jacobs and his sons, Morris A. and Joseph E., were arrested yesterday and their case is before the Superior Court. The indictments allege that they swindled to the extent of \$16,000, in one case selling stock in a food products company, the stock of which proved to be in escrow and not obtainable. Henry J. Lefevre, arrested for complicity, was taken into custody by officers of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation.

Inquiry into the H. V. Greene Company affairs is occupying the special grand jury this week in connection with the case brought by the Boston Legal Aid Society. Persons who are said to be investors have been heard by the grand jury, while state investigators and accountants also have been called.

### COLONIAL COUNCIL REMOVED

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Sept. 6.—It is reported here that Mr. Kittelle, Governor of the Virgin Islands, has removed all the members of the Colonial Council at St. Thomas.

## FARMERS SHARING NATION'S ADVANCE

Mr. Coolidge Traces Results of Economies Due to Administration

HAMLIN, Minn., Sept. 6 (By The Associated Press).—The farmer has not failed to have a share in the general advance in prosperity which has resulted from "wise government policies." In reducing expenses of the Government, declared Calvin Coolidge, Vice-President, in an address at the Minnesota State Fair here today.

Tracing the development of agriculture in the United States down to the present day, Mr. Coolidge said it now involved "the courage and character of 40,000,500 American citizens." He continued:

### Bound Up With World Affairs

It affects and is affected by all markets, all industry, all business, all prosperity and all adversity, the world over. The ultimate prosperity of the farmer is the prosperity of his customer.

The successful tillage of the Nation's soil requires the precision of a skilled trade, the science of learned professions and the ability of experienced management. It calls for the investment of a tremendous amount of capital.

It is in accordance with this theory that the Government is undertaking to restore and maintain the agricultural prosperity of the Nation. The Government is emerging slowly but surely from a period marked by economic difficulties and depression.

One of the first relief requirements was to preserve such American markets as existed for the benefit of American production. This was done by an emergency tariff act, which prohibited dumping here of foreign merchandise, in order that the employers of American workmen might continue the payment to them of wages with which they could purchase the products of the farmer.

### Government Expenses Cut Down

While applying this emergency relief to the farm the Government at once started out to ascertain and provide the fundamental remedy for a general restoration and reconstruction. Drastic action was taken to reduce Government expenditures.

Government expenditures of \$5,538,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, were reduced to \$3,785,000,000 for the fiscal year of 1922, while the appropriations for 1923 have been further reduced by \$319,000,000. This represents an estimated reduction of \$2,000,000,000 in two years. During the past year the national debt was reduced \$1,014,000,000.

This great reduction made possible a revision and reduction of taxation. In the general advance which has already resulted from these wise Government policies, the farmer has not failed to have a share. His staple products have had marked increases in price in the prime market exchanges.

### MOBILE & OHIO RAIL YEAR

The Mobile & Ohio road for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, shows net profits of \$201,705 after taxes and charges, equivalent to \$3.35 a share on \$6,016,800 common stock, compared with a deficit of \$1,127,125 in 1920.

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6x9 ft. 30.00	27x36 inches 5.00

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CANADIANS EXPECT  
FULL EMPLOYMENTIndustrial Conference Sees  
Bright Outlook—Work in  
Winter Anticipated

OTTAWA, Sept. 6 (Special).—Employment in practically all the industries of Canada is normal and conditions of unemployment during the coming winter promises to be far less acute than during last year, according to the opinions expressed on Monday by representatives of eight provincial governments gathered in conference with the federal authorities at the capital on the employment question. In the opinions expressed by the delegates there was reflected a highly optimistic view of industrial conditions throughout the dominion.

The delegates were welcomed by Mackenzie King, the Premier, and the conference was presided over by James Murdock, Minister of Labor, both of whom deprecated strongly the system of "doles" which had been utilized during past winters for the alleviation of unemployment.

## Obligations Performed

During the war, the Premier said, there had been a tendency on the part of the federal Government to take the obligation of performing functions which in normal times the provinces had assumed. This centralizing tendency had resulted in some confusion. One of the main objects of the present conference, he thought, should be to define clearly the respective rights and duties of the two authorities. During the war the federal Government had assumed control of the wheat marketing; after the war was over the legal advisers of the Crown decided that its powers in that connection were limited.

Last winter the federal Government had lent assistance to alleviate unemployment; it was a mistake to think that this could continue. The terms of confederation must be abided by. During the war the federal debt had increased by \$2,000,000,000. The debts of the provinces had not increased by anything like that proportion.

People must cease, he said, to look to governments and external authority for assistance and rely more on individual effort and self-reliance.

## Less Unemployment

A discussion on general employment conditions followed. There are men in all walks of life, said Mr. Murdock, "trying to show that we are going to have far more serious conditions of unemployment this winter than last. I hope that I am not too optimistic, but for the life of me I cannot see that such a condition of affairs is in store for the people of Canada. There has at times been unnecessary attention paid to unnecessary clamor."

"There are some people who do not try to help themselves. I admit that in some parts there may be serious conditions, but not serious enough to warrant the adoption of a nation-wide scheme. We cannot afford to do it, and I don't think it would be a kindness to any class in the Dominion."

Provincial representatives from the Pacific to the Atlantic testified that there was no lack of employment in any of the basic industries.

Matters arising out of the international labor conferences will also be discussed by the conference.

TZECHOSLOVAK  
SHIP IS HONOREDLegie First Craft of New Republic  
to Enter American Port

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 6 (Special).—Formal welcome was extended yesterday by city, state and Chamber of Commerce committees and officials to the steamship Legie, bearing the first Czechoslovak flag to enter an American port. The Legie arrived here on Saturday with 6500 tons of coal from Barry, Wales. The arrival was earlier than anticipated, and an informal welcome preceded the festivities accorded to the guests in the city yesterday.

Dr. Alois Z. Stangler, commercial representative of Czechoslovakia in the United States, came from Washington. Dr. B. Prusik, Consul-General at New York, and Dr. Ch. Neubert, Vice-Consul, with unofficial countrymen came from New York. John Loebel, representing the Bank of Czechoslovak Legions, owner of the Legie, and Capt. Woscek Vlach, master of the ship, were complimented on the venture.

The Legie is the first ship around which it is hoped to build a merchant marine for the new republic. The formalities incidental to the greeting of the ship were made the occasion to stress the importance of amicable trade relations between America and Czechoslovakia. It was pointed out that the Czechoslovakian importations to this country now amount to approximately \$1,000,000 a month, nearly doubling in comparison with last year. Much of this is in glassware, cheap jewelry and imitation stones and considerable of it goes into the manufacture of jewelry in this section. Dr. Stangler said that the proposed high tariff, if imposed by the United States, will have a discouraging effect on this trade.

CANADIAN HOTELS FEEL STRIKE  
VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 25 (Special Correspondence).—The United States railway strike has had a serious effect upon the tourist business of the Pacific Northwest, according to Tracey Drake, head of one of the largest hotels, who arrived here this week. Large numbers of travelers have cancelled reservations at various resorts, fearing that they will be unable to return home expeditiously on account of the strike.

COLUMBIA TO SHIP LUMBER  
VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 22 (Special Correspondence).—The Montreal Harbor Board has placed an order for 5,000,000 feet of lumber in British Columbia. The order was to have gone to the State of Oregon, because shipping could not be obtained to carry it from British Columbia. Through the efforts of the British Columbia and federal governments, however, arrangements for shipping the order from British Columbia to Montreal have been made.



Juneau, the Capital, Lies Between the Channel and the High Mountains

The Coast of Alaska, Called  
the Show Place of the Earth

IF ONE is looking for new fields of travel, not simply new regions set with nature's familiar scenery, but

regions of awe-inspiring beauty, Alaska can surely furnish them. Further, she gives one variety. If a water trip is desired, here is one of a 1000 miles of narrow channels, broad lake-like expanses and quiet, rock-walled fjords, with snow-capped mountains on the horizon. If one wants an ocean voyage, the open waters of the Pacific beckon, but still with dazzling peaks in view, and here and there green, sunny little islands. If camping, hiking, are desired, wooded shores and sheltered coves invite, with possibly a deer gazing shyly from the shadowy forest, and glaciers and mountain peaks offering the delights of strenuous but well repaid climbing.

This may sound like the handbill of a five-ringed circus. But hear what Henry Gannett, once president of the Geographical Society and a member of the Harriman Expedition said of it: "There are glaciers, mountains and fjords elsewhere, but nowhere on earth is there such an abundance and magnificence of mountain, fiord and glacier scenery. For thousands of miles the coast is a continual panorama. . . . The Alaska coast is to become the show place of the earth, and pilgrims from far beyond the United States will throng in endless procession to see it." Muir and Burroughs were likewise enthusiastic.

## Islands of Green

The Inside Passage, the waterway by which one journeys to Alaska, begins at Seattle and ends at Skagway. It is protected from the ocean almost the entire distance by islands, and, with the exception of two breaks in this chain, the waters are as placid as those of a lake or river. These islands, in addition to insuring a delightfully smooth passage, spread before the traveler scenery of unusual charm. Everywhere the waters are dotted with graceful, wood-crowned outcrops of land. Some are veritable balls of greenery, so symmetrical are the islands and so thickly wooded are they with spruce and hemlock. Others extend into the waters in picturesque headlands with trees stepping delicately down to the water's edge. Patches of flame-colored fireweed give notes of brilliant color, softened by the blue of lupins or the white and gold of other wild flowers, for Alaska in the summer time is a flower garden. And always the eye sweeps on to blue mountains and on beyond these to serene, snow-crowned peaks. Everywhere waterfalls rush down through wooded slopes. Frequently glaciers are seen, stately rivers of ice pouring down from the sky. At one point near Skagway, 12 glaciers can be seen at one time from the steamer's deck.

Day after day this panorama of sparkling water, green forests, blue mountains and snowy peaks unfolds, ever changing, ever lovely. Sometimes the channel is so narrow one can reach out and almost touch the waving grasses and brilliant wild flowers at the water's edge. At other times the steamer sweeps into what seems a great inland lake. Frequently are places dramatic in their appeal. One such is Take Inlet, just before Juneau is reached. The steamer swings into a great lakelike expanse, with densely wooded shores, behind which rise mistily blue mountains, rimmed in on the far horizon by a great amphitheater of dazzling peaks. The place seems landlocked, but the steamer turns to the right and ahead lies another shining waterway, and gently dancing down to the motion of the waves comes a fleet of icebergs. Fairly like they are in their dainty grace of peak and spire and fretted form, jewellike in their exquisite coloring of sapphire blue, amethystine and crystal. Beyond them the water sweeps on to the Inlet's end, where

a great glacier sweeps upward to snow peaks on the sky line.

## Short Trips Ashore

All the sight-seeing is not done from the steamer's deck. While freight is being loaded and unloaded at the various towns along the Inside Passage, the passengers have time to go ashore. This is one of the delightful experiences of the trip for these towns are interesting in individual ways.

Ketchikan, the first port of entry in American waters, climbs upward from the water's edge, the house roofs of one street being on a level with the thresholds of the houses of the next. Perched this way on the mountain side, the town is picturesque and suggestive of quaint old-world villages. Through the town flashes a mountain stream. During the salmon run, the fish swarm up these waters to their spawning grounds and can be seen leaping up the falls or swimming in the clear depths.

Wrangell has the charm of age (for Alaska), of totem poles, of a note of the romantic. It was founded by the Russians in 1834 and has the remains of an old fort, an Indian village in which is Chief Shake's house containing many curiosities, and some of the most famous totem poles in Alaska.

Juneau is quite a city as befits the capital. Here are the offices of the federal and territorial Government, hotels, banks, churches, a fine high school, a library, and many other things civilization gathers about itself in a city. But within easy reach afoot, by automobile or launch are mountain cañons, great glaciers, lakes and waterfalls, for in Alaska nature ever presses close as if watching that her laurels be not wrested from her.

Skagway lives in its memories. Here in 1898 the gold seekers made their start over the White Pass for the Klondike. The town is today a quiet little place of pretty homes, churches, hotels and stores. But it is the landmarks of 1898, the stories about "Soapy Smith" and other frontier characters that lend it its chief charm for the tourist.

From Skagway one has a choice of two routes for further journeying—

one by rail over the White Pass thence by boat down the Yukon River; the other, westward by steamer to Cordova, Valdez, Kodiak and Seward, the terminus of the Government railroad. Each has its attractions.

## The Trail of the Gold Seekers

The White Pass takes one over the famous trail of the gold seekers of '98, only now one rides in comfort in an observation car and looks curiously or with commiseration at the trail, paralleling the railroad, worn in the solid granite of the hills much as an old door sill is worn by the feet of passing generations.

At White Pass, a Yukon River steamer is taken and a long, restful trip down this great stream of the northern wilderness is begun. Here and there little log cabin settlements cling to the river bank. But the chief charm of this river trip is the quiet and serene beauty of an almost primeval world. Formerly one could chide the steamers at Tanana, if he so desired, for Fairbanks and thence to the coast by a magnificent motor trip of 300-odd miles. But the steamer service up the Tanana River has been discontinued this summer, probably because those wishing to go to Fairbanks will do so by the Government railroad. The river journey continues to the mouth of the Yukon and thence by steamer to Seattle.

## The Russian Explorers

The trip westward from Skagway takes one out into the Pacific without the sheltering islands that make the inside passage so serene and placid. But even so one is not altogether out of sight of land. The magnificent Mt. St. Elias range is seen with its sheer, snowy pinnacles lifting themselves 17,000 feet into the air. This trip to the westward has also the additional appeal of historic romance, for it was along these shores that Vitus Bering made his first landing in the expedition sent out by Peter the Great to establish Russian rule in America as was already done in Europe and Asia.

At Cordova is a marvelously interesting side trip to the Miles and Childs glaciers. The route is over the Copper River Railroad, the building of which is a romance in itself. Rex Beach portrayed it in his story "The Iron Trail." The two glaciers, practically front each other, Miles Glacier three miles long and 250

feet high, and Childs Glacier also about three miles long and 300 feet high. The spectacle is magnificent.

Valdez also has its glacier and also a fine automobile trip up Keystone Cañon. There are also delightful launch trips in the vicinity.

## A Pocket Switzerland

At Seward the Government railroad beckons with its entrancing scenery—Kenai Peninsula, a pocket Switzerland, Mt. McKinley, and on to Fairbanks with a returning trip if so desired by motor of more than 300 miles through scenery unsurpassed for magnificence, variety and unique interest. This motor trip takes about three days and a half and during the last day the Wrangell range is in view, its snowy peaks averaging from 14,000 to 16,000 feet in height. Serene, majestic they stand and for one whole day

from one point or another as the road winds toward them, they rise before the eye. Clouds drift and float across them. Exquisite blue-gray shadows soften at times their sides. But from early morning until the Alpine glow flushes them a lovely rose pink, they dominate the landscape. And if Mt. Wrangell should be in a specially gracious mood, it may "blow," or "steam," or "smoke," as the operation is variously called, for Wrangell is volcanic, and then an airy, delicate cloud of steam drifts slowly upward from its crater and, poised lightly as thistledown, rests for a while on the towering peak and then floats off into the blue.

Juneau, Skagway, Cordova, Valdez or Seward make delightful headquarters for a summer vacation. Surrounding each is a wonderful region for trips of many kinds, on foot, by automobile or launch. Kodiak also has its charms. Burroughs says it is one of the fairest sights the world has to offer. Across Shelikof Strait from Kodiak is the Mt. Katmai region, now a national monument. It combines the beauty of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado and the Canadian Rockies with the wonders of volcanic and geyser phenomena. Here is the famous Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes.

## Sitka, Historic Town

On the return trip is a good time to visit Sitka, for here the full spell of Alaska's history falls upon one with its rich and varied store of Indian life and legend and Russian reign and rule. Russia governed here until 1867, which seems only yesterday, compared with the English, French and Spanish settlements of the Atlantic coast. Sitka itself is an interesting and vivid contrast of the old and the new. On the one hand, are modern canneries. In contrast are old monastery buildings, crumbling loghouses and totem poles, telling the myths of a primitive people. One sees in the Indian village, natives still clinging to their primitive ways of living, and at the other end of the town other Indians in a mission school, clean, bright-eyed, happy, wearing the garb of civilization and busy making furniture, cultivating gardens and being taught handicraft of many kinds.

The town itself, though it has little regularity of streets, does not present the jumbled appearance of many Alaskan towns. The streets wind in pleasant curves along the shore or back over the hills. The houses are placed where it best suited their owners. But there is no sense of crowding, and there is a charm of greenness and neatness that leaves a refreshing memory as if life is lived here graciously and leisurely.

As befits its former dignity as the seat of the Russian Government, Sitka has many places of interest for the visitor. First among these is perhaps the Greek Church, with its many really beautiful paintings. The Sheldon Jackson School has a most interesting museum. The Old Pioneer's Home, the old log trading post, and last, but by no means least, Indian Park, will all repay the visitor.

CHICAGO SWEDES  
TO ATTEND JUBILEETercentenary of Gothenburg Will  
Be Observed Next Year

## Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 30 — Americans here of Swedish antecedents are making extensive plans for participating in the jubilee next year at Gothenburg, Sweden, when the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of that city is to be celebrated. A delegation of approximately 1800 will go from Chicago.

Another large delegation will go from Seattle, Wash. Such prominent representatives as Adolph O. Eberhardt, former Governor of Minnesota, and Harry Olsen, chief justice of the municipal court of Chicago, will be members of the Chicago party, according to word given out here by the editor of The Swedish Tribune.

Medill McCormick (R.), Senator from Illinois and Mrs. McCormick will be honorary guests at the Gothenburg celebration and expect to accompany the Chicago delegation.

Efforts are being made to get together a representative exhibit that will show the progress of art, industry, history, agriculture and other advancement in America in which citizens of Swedish descent have had a part, to be taken with the party.

The annual art exhibit here in January will bring out some exceptional work, it is thought, by artists of Swedish descent. From this will be selected choice pieces for the art display abroad. Similarly material to show agricultural processes are to be collected, as well as industrial methods.

One of the vocations in which the Swedish-American has been particularly successful has been that connected with lumbering, and river development, and displays to portray this are being worked out. The exhibits are being arranged with the intention of making comparisons of progress in the "new and old worlds."

A Chicago business man, C. S. Petersen, is in Sweden making arrangements for this city's participation. The Swedish-American Steamship line will be engaged for the trip which will start from here about the tenth of June. The steamship Drottningholm probably will be used.

## QUEBEC COMPANY EXPANDS

QUEBEC, Aug. 31 (Special Correspondence).—The satisfactory showing in the operations of the different subsidiary companies of the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company has justified their expansion. The company will commence the extension of its line of railway on Charlesbourg road, where a large number of houses have been constructed by the Quebec Housing Company, and where it is understood the construction of at least 100 additional houses will soon be commenced. Twenty-one big double-truck cars have been added to the rolling stock during the past few months. A contract for the extension of the company's gas plant itself has just been awarded.

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## SPECIMEN PAGES

Gospel of St. John, Chapter V	139	Gospel of St. John, Chapter VIII	245
(WNT): The man went and told the Jews that it was Jesus who had restored him to health;		(WNT): Once more Jesus addressed them. "I am the Light of the world," He said; "the man who follows me shall certainly not walk in the dark, but shall have the light of life."	
John 5:16		(Comp): A Latin manuscript of the fourth century gives us this translation: "He that followeth me shall not walk in darkness but shall have the eternal light of the life of God."	
(A.V.): And therefore did the Jews persecute Jesus, and sought to slay him, because he had done these things on the sabbath day.		During the final days of the "Feast of the Tabernacles," the various courts of the Temple (particularly the "Court of the Women") became, in the twinkling of an eye, a blaze of lights; this brilliancy, in conjunction with the banquet already in progress, formed a scene of inspiring splendor. The banquet was termed the "joy of the feast." The blaze of illumination conveyed to the assembly, symbolically, the "spiritual light" which the Messiah would bring. With His coming, there would follow the joy of demonstration, which demonstration was now being celebrated by the banquet and that, solely in the spirit of anticipation. It was under such circumstances, and at the moment when the lights blazed forth, that Jesus uttered the words of this text and gave another instance of adaptation.	
(SNT): And for this cause the Jews persecuted Jesus, and sought to kill him; because he had done these things on the sabbath.		John 8:13	
(NNT): And on this account the Jews persecuted Jesus, because he did these things on the sabbath.		(A.V.): The Pharisees therefore said unto him, Thou bearest record of thyself; thy record is not true.	
(JMT): And this was why the Jews persecuted Jesus, because he did things like this on the sabbath.		(SNT): The Pharisees said to him: Thou bearest witness of thyself, thy testimony is not certain.	
(WNT): and on this account the Jews began to persecute Jesus—because He did these things on the Sabbath.			
John 5:17			
(A.V.): But Jesus answered them, My Father worketh hitherto, and I work.			
(SNT): But Jesus said to them: My Father worketh until now, and I work.			
(NNT): But he answered them, My Father is working up to this time, and I work.			
(JMT): The reply of Jesus was, "As my Father has continued working to this hour, so I work too."			
(WNT): His reply to their accusation was, "My Father works unceasingly, and so do I."			
(Comp): See Concordance to Science and Health, Appendix B, page 608, John 5:17.			

## KEY TO THE ABBREVIATIONS USED

(A.V.): Authorized Version, or the King James Bible. (SNT): The Syriac New Testament—Murdock's Translation. (NNT): The New Testament—George R. Noyes. (JMT): The New Testament—James Moffat, D. D. (WNT): The New Testament in Modern Speech—Richard Francis Weymouth. (Comp): Compiler's Notes, which cover the scope and purpose of a Bible dictionary.

This work is being published serially, four chapters a month. Each chapter is a separate pamphlet, the dimensions of which are 6x9 inches. Subscriptions of \$1 a month are being received, which covers the complete cost of each issue of four chapters, in other words, the monthly output. Chapters 13 to 16 of St. John will be issued during September.

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BRITAIN MAY ADOPT  
NEW VOTING PLANProportional Representation  
Would Divide Seats Accord-  
ing to Size of Parties

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The summer school held recently at Wadham College, Oxford, in connection with the Proportional Representation Society, is a sign of the rapid advance which the reformed method of voting advocated by the society has made among practical politicians in Great Britain. From being merely a curious and academic proposal, "P. R." as it is familiarly known, has suddenly become a serious and practical one. That this is no overstatement of the position is proved by the fact that one of the great historic parties of the state, the Liberal Party, at its annual conference at Blackpool, lent its support to the idea; while the success of the device in the Irish elections has given it a great deal of publicity.

What has done more than anything else, however, to bring it within the range of practical politics is the uncertainty as to their electoral prospects felt by the various parties. The emergence of the possibility of an autumn election has caused each party to make careful calculations concerning its strength in the constituencies, with, in almost every case, a discouraging or uncertain verdict. On the one hand, the Unionists find themselves faced with the possibility of a serious revolt on the part of the "Diehards," or Independent Conservatives, especially in the south of England.

On the other hand, the Coalition Liberals are conscious that their following in the north has been seriously weakened, owing to the concession they had to make on the question of "fabric gloves." To this must be added the fact that rumors have been current of growing difficulties within the Coalition, involving the possible dissolution of the partnership. In these circumstances, it is only to be expected that any action which stands in danger of obtaining less than its proportional share of representation in Parliament will be favorably inclined toward a proposal for avoiding such a disaster.

## Attitude Greatly Encouraged

This attitude is greatly encouraged by the remarkably rapid advances which "P. R." is making both in the British Isles and in other lands. It has been successfully applied to (1) the Irish elections; (2) the General Election in Holland of July this year; (3) the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales; (4) the Houses of Parliament of Malta, and (5) the local education authorities throughout Scotland. In addition, the fact that the National Union of Teachers of England and Wales has adopted "P. R." in the election of their executive committee and officers is having a useful propaganda result.

The claims made by the Proportional Representation Society in recommending their plan are of a far-reaching character. The secretary of the society has recently pointed out that the forthcoming general election in Great Britain cannot be other than a mere gamble, in the present divided state of parties. The House of Commons that will be elected almost certainly will be quite unrepresentative of the country. To press this argument home, he contrasts the results of the elections for the Education Authority in Glasgow, which were held under "P. R.," and those of the London Borough Council conducted under the old system. In the largest electoral division in Glasgow, returning nine members, not less than 43,257 votes out of 48,048 were utilized in deciding who were the successful candidates. That is to say that more than 90 per cent of the electors can feel that they had a personal and effectual share in shaping the constitution of the authority.

## Marked Contrast Evident

As a contrast to this the result of the London Borough Council elections in the St. Pancras ward which also returned nine members may be given. The figures in 1919 were:

Municipal Reform ..... 8662 votes giving nine seats.  
Progressives ..... 7232 votes giving no seats at all.

Thus a majority obtained all the seats, and a minority numbering nearly half the electorate was totally unrepresented.

In the recent elections in Ireland, the Proportional Representation Society finds much encouragement. The secretary points out that under the old single-member system in force in 1918, Sinn Féin, although polling 20,000 votes less than the Unionists and Nationalists, succeeded in winning a majority of the seats (47 out of 76). Further, the Nationalists were practically wiped out, although their voting strength would have entitled them, on a proportional basis, to a quarter of the members. With proportional representation, the secretary points out, this party would have remained in being. They would have taken their seats in Parliament and would have been as numerous as the Unionists.

Who can estimate the possible effects upon the course of events in Ireland and upon the relations between that country and Britain had this result been achieved? At the election held this year the effect of the introduction of proportional representation was to render the "pact" ineffective and to give to the electors the opportunity of running independent candidates and getting them in, a result which would have been impossible under the single-member system. The new Bill gives a clear reflection of the opinion of Ireland.

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St. Paul's Cathedral From Bankside

Drawn from photograph by Judges' Ltd.

A Hundred Thousand Pounds  
Needed to Preserve St. Paul's

UNLESS a sum of £100,000 is obtained in the next few years, it will be impossible to save St. Paul's Cathedral from decay, if not from absolute collapse. "The Parish Church of the British Empire," as Canon Alexander has called it, is not the solid, substantial fabric which it appears to be, four-square to all the winds that blow, and set immovable on its foundations.

St. Paul's Cathedral, as a matter of fact, shows many signs of jerry-building forced upon the great architect, Sir Christopher Wren, by the demands of economy or by contractors who were not too scrupulously honest in carrying out their work. Few among the thousands who pass St. Paul's every day of their lives know that when established this building on foundations which extend 4½ feet only below the floor of the crypt. Underneath that is a mass of wet sand, which extends for about 20 feet, a thin streak of quicksand, a bed of sand, pebbles and flints, and then the London clay. A modern builder would have carried the foundations right through the wet sand, or 24 feet

deeper than Wren did, but Wren was badgered by economists, and had to take the course which involved the lesser expense. Another difficulty with which he was faced was that of getting as much stone as he needed, partly because of the cost and partly because of the trouble of transporting it by sea from the famous Portland quarries. What was done therefore was to face the eight great piers supporting the dome with stone and fill the interior with rubble.

Encroaching Constructions  
The sand beneath the foundations of St. Paul's is kept moist by underground streams flowing from the heights of Hampstead and Highgate into the Thames. Wren could not foresee the time when cuttings would be made for railways in the immediate vicinity of his great cathedral, when huge sewers would be bored, huge warehouses with deep foundations would be built, and even an attempt made to construct a subterranean tramway from Southwark to Cheap-side, quite close to St. Paul's. Every cubic yard of land that was excavated

helped to drain the sand of some of its moisture and to weaken the foundations of the cathedral. The tramway scheme has been staved off, but the railways and the sewers were cut before the dean and chapter realized the danger with which they were threatened.

About ten years ago their eyes were opened to the precarious condition of the cathedral, and a special appeal for £70,000 was made toward the cost of repairs. It was found, among other defects, that the iron in the dome had

rust, displaced the stonework, and raised the dome three-quarters of an inch. The weight of the dome, down to the level of the top of the piers, is 32,000 tons, much greater than Wren had followed his own plans, would have made it. If the eight piers below were built of solid Portland stone, they would be burdened to their limit, but as they are merely cased with Portland stone, in many cases less than a foot thick, and the cores are filled with rubble loose enough to be moved by hand in some parts, they have proved unequal to their task. The dome in fact now leans over six inches toward the southwest, and the incline is still going on. The eight piers are cracking beneath the dome's weight. Sections of the face of the stone have been cut out, and concrete has been forced in partly by infiltration and partly by using compressed air. Not only this, but great steel girders costing thousands of pounds, have had to be employed to relieve the arches of some of the weight of the dome while the work on the piers is being carried out. But this has not been enough.

## Findings of Commission

Last autumn a special commission of architects and engineers was appointed to examine the Cathedral fabric and advise as to the best methods of completing the work of preservation. The commission consisted of Sir Aston Webb, president of the Royal Academy; G. W. Humphreys, chief engineer of the London County Council; Basil Mait, a consulting engineer; E. F. C. Trench, chief engineer of the London and North-Western Railway; and Mervyn Macartney, the Cathedral architect.

The commission have unanimously decided that the surface of the piers and arches supporting the dome should be examined without delay from adequate scaffolding in order that protective measures may be taken against loose and defective stone work. This will cost money! Not less than £60,000 has been spent on the repair of the Cathedral in the last nine years; and the Dean and Chapter are advised that at least £100,000 will be required in the near future to carry out the most necessary repairs, and that this represents only a small part of the total expenditure likely to be needed before the Cathedral fabric is put in a perfectly satisfactory condition. The Cathedral may even have to be closed. The Dean and Chapter are not likely to appeal in vain, for "The Parish Church of the British Empire" is really the possession of English-speaking peoples the world over.

## SHIPS GO SLOWLY TO SAVE COAL

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 25 (Special Correspondence).—All ships of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the big Japanese shipping concern whose vessels ply in the trade routes of the world, are operating at reduced speed to conserve fuel. It was stated by officers of the Japanese liner Yokohama Maru, which arrived here yesterday from Japan. Instructions have been issued by the company to the skippers and engineers of the fleet to economize on fuel.

## VICTORIA TO FLOAT LOAN

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 22 (Special Correspondence).—A powerful combination of western American bond companies has sent representatives to Victoria to bid on the city's new \$1,000,000 refunding loan, which will be floated immediately. American firms will be given the same opportunity as Canadian firms to tender on the issue, the civic authorities have decided.

ITALIAN CABINET FINDING IT HARD  
TO KEEP FACTIONS IN RESTRAINTLacks Support of Both Socialists and Fascisti—Duration  
of Office Seems Likely to Be Brief

ROME, Aug. 7 (Special Correspondence).—The recent Cabinet crisis has resulted in the return of Signor Facta, who had been defeated in the Chamber only a few days earlier, the complete defeat of the Socialist attempt to proclaim a general strike, and the triumph of the Fascisti. The reconstructed Facta Cabinet contains only one socialist. For the first time in Italian parliamentary history, the most important portfolio in the Government, the Ministry of the Interior, has been entrusted to an official, who is not a politician, Signor Taddel, the resolute Prefect of Turin, who showed much presence of mind during the labor troubles there.

So grave are the duties, and so ample the powers of the Italian Minister of the Interior, that it is usual for the Premier also to hold that office. Such was the invariable practice of Signor Giolitti; but there have been two exceptions in the cases of other premiers in recent times—in that of Signor Zanardelli from 1901 to 1903, and in that of Signor Boselli in 1916. Still, in both those cases, the Minister of the Interior was a politician—in the former, Signor Giolitti himself, in the latter Signor Orlando, who both succeeded as premiers.

Now, however, a simple prefect is suddenly exalted to the most important of all the ministries, much as in 1903, Signor Tittoni, then Prefect of Naples, was suddenly promoted to be Minister of Foreign Affairs, and proved, as Signor Taddel is expected to prove, an excellent selection. For foreign observers, the most significant feature of the new combination is, however, the maintenance of Signor Schanzer, who was successful at Geneva and Washington, was not in London, and was criticized on his return thence by the Nationalist press.

## Success Depends on Nation

But would anyone else have done better there? For the success of an Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs depends not so much upon himself, as upon the prestige and force of the nation which he represents. Only a superman, like Mr. Venizelos, was able to succeed at conferences by his own personal qualities, irrespective of his country's strength.

The only persons who have benefited by this crisis have been the Fascisti; they have completely routed the Socialists and stopped the projected strike by their organization. They undertook and executed what was really the business and duty of the Government.

For the moment public opinion in Italy outside Socialist circles, professes gratitude to them; but, it may be asked, whether they have not acquired a dangerous piece of information, that they can usurp the functions of governments with impunity, whenever it pleases them.

Their leader Signor Mussolini thus becomes a mayor of the palace who holds the real power while some feeble Merovingian sovereign, a Facta or a Bonomi, holds the nominal premiership. That any private organization should thus become a state within and above the State, is not desirable, and all the less so, when the methods of that organization are as violent and forcible as are those of the Fascisti.

The most that can be said for them is that their opponents were equally violent, and that no government was strong enough to maintain order. For the practice of issuing circulars to the prefects has no effect whatever; by so doing Signor Facta belied his name which becomes "verba non facta."

## Remedy for Extreme Case

Thus "Fascismo" is an extreme remedy for an extreme case. It would be almost unthinkable in a country like England, although there have been reprisals in Ireland, but it at least testifies to a power of self-organization unsuspected a few years ago in the Italian people, which usually relies wholly upon the Government for a lead in all difficulties.

It must be confessed, too, that on this occasion the Fascisti used their strength with a little less violence than they had hitherto displayed. Nevertheless, civil war was barely avoided. But the Government cannot be congratulated upon the figure that it cut the best that can be said for it is that it was merely holding office for the transaction of current business when this conflict began, and had no driving force behind it. That, in its reconstituted form, the Facta Cabinet will last beyond the autumn seems doubtful. Men call it a "Summer Cabinet," just as a sovereign of Bohemia was once called a "Winter King."

But no Italian Administration in these times lasts longer than a butterfly. None can rely upon a stable and homogeneous majority; and both the Socialists and the Fascisti remain outside the Facta Cabinet, which has, however, the support of the Roman Catholic Popular Party.

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## OUTSIDE CONTROL OF BIG SHIP FINALLY ACHIEVED IN ENGLAND

Successful Experiment With Agamemnon Is Viewed as Long Step Forward by Experts of British Admiralty

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Recent experiments by the British Admiralty, in which the obsolete battleship Agamemnon was attacked from the air, had a secondary object apart from investigation of the bombing capacity of aircraft. For the first time in history, a vessel the size of the Agamemnon was propelled, maneuvered and controlled from a point exterior to the vessel with no one on board.

The remote control of offensive weapons always has been the dream of naval and military inventors. The first real step was made by the British in their adoption of the Brennan torpedo for coast defense.

This had a fish-shaped body, which contained two spindles, round each of which was coiled two miles of fine steel wire. The shaft of each spindle was connected to a propeller, and an explosive charge was carried in the head of the torpedo. To employ the weapon, it was placed in the water and the ends of the wires led each over a steam-driven drum of large diameter, placed in a house on shore.

Direction Easy to Control

If both drums then were revolved at equal speed, the wires would pull the torpedo, causing it to revolve and with them the propellers. Turning one drum faster than the other caused the torpedo to turn to right or left as required and skillful manipulation of the drums made the torpedo follow any desired course.

It will be observed that in the case of the Brennan device, both the propelling and the directing mechanism were situated outside the weapon itself. They were in fact one, the torpedo being controlled in direction by increasing the speed of revolution of one propeller over the other as required.

Renewed Hopes of Practicability

The discovery that it was possible to transmit electric waves through

the atmosphere without the intervention of wires held out renewed hopes of the practicability of remote-controlled weapons. For some years before the outbreak of the war, nearly every country of importance was experimenting on these lines. In Italy, some progress had been made with an aeroplane controlled by wireless, and in Germany a large scale model airship actually had performed a circular flight, returning to the place of its ascent, with no other control but that afforded by a wireless transmitting station.

Once these weapons were in the air, little difficulty was found in their control, but it would appear impossible for an observer on the ground to control their ascent and descent, and for this reason alone it is improbable in the present state of aeronautical science that aircraft piloted solely by wireless will become a practical proposition.

The outbreak of war, which stimulated all branches of military invention, caused renewed interest to be taken in the remote control of torpedoes for coast defense purposes. The most striking example of this was the experiment on the part of the Belgian coast overrun by the Germans. The British monitors were constantly cruising off this coast, bombarding the German defenses and even taking the northern portion of their trench system in rear.

Problem Was to Drive Them Off

The problem before the Germans was to drive them off, or at least to keep them at such a distance that their powers for harm were limited. The adoption of the torpedo against them seemed to promise the greatest likelihood of success. But they were so well protected by their screen of destroyers that no vessel carrying the ordinary type of torpedo could approach near enough to discharge its weapons. The alternative was to discharge the torpedoes from the land, increasing their range for that purpose.

Now, while there is no theoretical limit to the range which may be given to a torpedo, as the range increases so the chances of its hitting its target become more remote. The man who aims it cannot take into account all the influences of currents and tides which it will encounter in its progress, nor the maneuvers of the target during the time of the torpedo's passage. If a torpedo is to be used at long ranges, therefore, it follows that it must be controlled during its run, and not only at its discharge.

## LIBERALS RALLY TO SCHOOL IDEA

Vital Problems Are Discussed at Summer Conference at Oxford, England

This is the first of two articles relative to the activities of the summer conference of Liberals at Oxford. It sets forth the first to stimulate frank discussion on problems of the day and to develop public interest in both domestic and world affairs. The second article will show some of the effects of the discussion on the aspects of Liberalism in England.

OXFORD, Eng., Aug. 15 (Special Correspondence).—The Liberal summer school which has been conducted in Oxford this month is in the nature of a new departure in English political life.

For some years past the summer school movement has been steadily gaining ground in England. The school offers an attractive opportunity of combining serious study with social surroundings in novel and congenial surroundings. It is a means of bringing like-minded men and women together, which is now being used by an almost bewildering variety of social and political causes. The number of enthusiasts who are prepared to devote a part, in some cases, a large part of their holidays, to one or other of those causes is surprisingly large and is constantly growing.

Machine Domination Avoided

Up to the present, however, nothing of this kind has been attempted by any of the great political parties. The Liberals, the Conservatives, and the Labor Party have had their regular conferences and party gatherings. But these have been organized and dominated by the machine. They have served a useful and indeed a necessary purpose, but that purpose has not been the exploitation of new ideas or the discussion of fundamental principles.

This summer school which doubtless will be followed by others, is entirely different in its character and its atmosphere. It has been brought together not by the party organization, but by a self-constituted committee drawn from the rank and file. It is not a gathering of delegates. Membership has been thrown open freely to the public and the 600 men and women who are attending the school claim no representative quality.

No resolutions are moved. The proceedings consist solely of addresses by distinguished speakers on the political problems of the day, followed by questions from the audience. There is no attempt to formulate binding policy. The only objects of the school are study and discussion.

It is not altogether surprising that the Independent Liberals have been first in the field. As the result of the general election of 1918, the historic Liberal Party was almost completely submerged. A few of its leaders had associated themselves with David Lloyd George, and a number of the rank and file were also supporters of the Coalition. Of those who opposed the Coalition—the Independent Liberals—only a handful were returned to Parliament. Every one of their leaders lost his seat, though H. H. Asquith subsequently came back as the result of a bye-election. The Independent Liberals in Parliament were an insignificant and dispirited minority.

Their strength in the House of Commons did not by any means correspond to their strength in the country. The party tradition was still powerful, and though weakened by secessions to the Coalition, the Liberal Party remained a considerable and well-organized body in the constituencies.

It was, however, deficient in leadership. Little inspiration was to be derived from the Liberal Party in Parliament, which was much too weak to forward effective opposition. Several of the party leaders had retired, for the time being at least, from active politics. Those who remained, seemed to many of the rank and file to be infertile in ideas and slow in adapting themselves to the new conditions created by the war.

Need for Definite Action

The more sanguine and vigorous members were beginning to drift toward the Labor Party. Liberals became unusually aware that unless their party faced squarely the living problems of the day and came forward with a concrete program of its own, it would be crushed between the upper and the nether mill-stone or perish of inaction.

In these circumstances, a rank and file movement gradually came into being. It started in Manchester, the historic fountainhead of traditional Liberalism. Its leaders were a small group centered round Ramsay Muir.

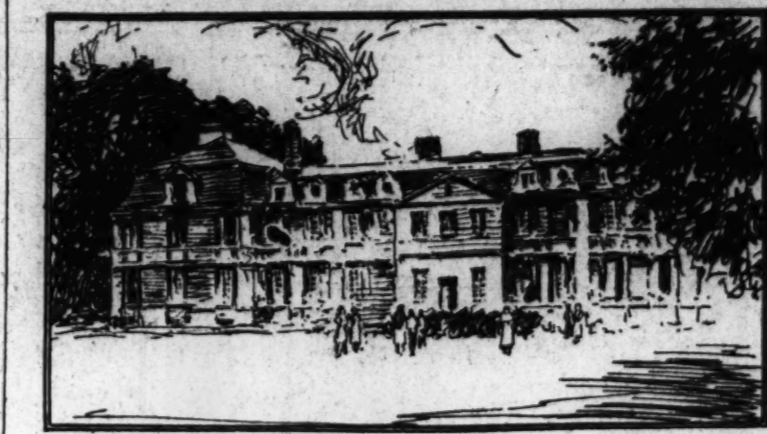
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professor of history at Manchester University.

It began with an attempt to formulate an industrial policy. As an alternative to the Labor policy of state ownership, the Manchester group pressed for what was described as self-government in industry, coupled with state control. After a prolonged campaign, many of their proposals under this head were eventually accepted by successive party gatherings as part of the official Liberal program.

This success was followed by an informal meeting of unofficial Liberals at Grasmere in the summer of 1921 and known as the Grasmere Conference. There was a further exchange of views on the relations between the state and industry and other problems of domestic politics.

Program Enlarged

To mark the informal character of the proceedings, the party leaders had not been invited. The Conference, however, appointed a Committee to get into touch with them, and it resolved that an attempt should be made to organize a summer school on a large scale in the following year. This was the background for the school this summer in Oxford. Though it is an unofficial gathering, all the Liberal leaders have associated themselves with it.

The earlier part of the program mainly was devoted to external affairs, including addresses on Egypt, India, and International Disarmament. An enthusiastic reception was given to an address on the League of Nations by Lord Robert Cecil, whose appearance on a Liberal platform was rightly or wrongly interpreted as matter of a further stage in his passage from the Conservative to the Liberal party.

The proceedings at these meetings leave no room for doubt as to the intense desire of the liberal rank and file for peace and disarmament, and its fervent belief in the League of Nations as the most hopeful means of obtaining them. There was a marked tendency to criticize the Government for giving the League inadequate support. There appeared also to be a general agreement that Germany not only should be welcomed as a member of the League, but should be given a seat on its governing body, the Council.

## SWEDISH CONCERN TO FURNISH RUSSIA 500 LOCOMOTIVES

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 15 (Special Correspondence).—An agreement has been made between the firm of Nydqvist & Holm, Trollhättan, and the Russian Railway Commission, for delivery of locomotives to the Soviet, whereby 500 locomotives will be manufactured and delivered by the Swedish factory.

The locomotives, according to a former agreement, were to be delivered at cost price, plus a certain percentage. The Russians endeavored, by all means available, to compel the Swedish firm to buy the necessary materials for these locomotives in Germany, no doubt as a retaliation because the Swedish Parliament refused to accept the proposal for a commercial treaty with the Soviet.

The Russian contract will keep the firm fully employed until Sept. 1, 1924. Its Eskilstema branch may discontinue work on locomotives and take up instead the class of work carried on by the old Motala firm, Eskilstema, that is portable and stationary engines.



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## GIRL GUIDES OF THE WORLD TO HAVE TRAINING SCHOOL

French Estate Near Rouen to Be Utilized as Training Camp for Girls of All Nationalities

ROUEN, Aug. 20 (Special Correspondence).—A remarkable conference has taken place at the Chateau d'Argeronne—a seventeenth century pile—about an hour by train from Rouen, in beautiful Normandy. The chateau is owned by Mademoiselle de Montmort and has been arranged by her to welcome conferences held for the good of humanity and especially of France.

On the present occasion there were assembled there the head of the French Girl Guides (Eclaireuses), the heads of the two girl guide associations in Belgium, Mrs. Juliette Low, the founder of the American Girl Scouts of America, Mrs. Mark Kerr, representing the British Girl Guides, with commissioners from various parts of the United Kingdom to support her; Miss Bewley ran a camp in the park for English, French and Belgian guides, an object lesson in real camp life, showing its aims, its training, games, etc. Italian and Poles who were expected could not come but there was a representative from Czechoslovakia who reported good progress there.

Mrs. Mark Kerr spoke on the aims of the Girl Guide movement and gave an account of the work toward unity accomplished by the international conference lately held at Cambridge. Lady Henniker Heaton spoke of the ideals of the movement, showing that patriotism does not mean love of a special country, as at present defined on the maps, but love of the ideals and good qualities for which that country stands, so that ultimately instead of separating ourselves into watertight compartments divided by language and customs we could aim at fitting ourselves for citizenship in

the "better country" toward which all workers for good are pressing. Mrs. Low, who, like the others, made her speech in French, gave a much-appreciated talk on American Girl Scouts and their doings; Miss Sigrist and Mme. Brunard spoke of French and Belgian Girl Guides, and each speech was followed by a discussion and helpful explanations and comparison of notes. Appreciation was expressed of the work done by Americans in starting Boy Scouts in France and organizing camps in the devastated areas.

The practical outcome of the conference was that a training school for guides is to be established at the chateau and training camp held where French and other foreign guides can be trained and so enabled to start companies near their own homes.

Mademoiselle Montmort has already started several movements for the good of France. For instance, in 1914 there was only one district nurse in the whole of France; she and her friends had only a couple of hundred francs to start with, but by running teas with the help of ladies and girls who could not do war or Red Cross work she raised 40,000 francs and put the district nurse system on such a satisfactory footing that it has been taken over by the French Government and is now safe as a national institution. Another fixture arranged at the chateau was a meeting of the "Gardiennes de France." This society seeks to include all women who can in any way benefit their country, and guard its interests in whatever sphere their work may lie and to co-ordinate to get the best out of all the scattered agencies working for good in the land.

## NEW Fall Fashions in MILLINERY

HAVING selected an unusually attractive collection of new Hats, we would appreciate the privilege of showing them to the readers of the Monitor interested in Millinery. The collection stands out so pre-eminently and is so different and tremendously smart—we promise it will be much worth while. Striking innovations are introduced here exclusively in fabrics as well as fashion.

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## THE JAWS OF BORROWDALE

A CALM EVENING—WASTWATER—  
GREAT GABLE IN CENTERThe Wise Motorist Drives Slowly  
Through the English Lake District

THE motor tourist in the English Lake District finds it necessary to adapt his itinerary to certain peculiarities of the country. The whole district is so small that a good walker could cover its length from north to south in a day, and from east to west in another day. Seathwaite at one end of the rough mountain track known as the Sty Head Pass, and Wastdale Head at the other are only six miles apart for the walker, and 60 for the motorist. Langdale and Eskdale in the south are similarly related. Yet so packed is this district with natural beauty, and so rich with the romance of great literary lives, that these peculiarities only serve to tempt the motorist to wander away from the roads into those more remote fastnesses where the beauty of nature remains untouched by the hand of man.

Partly because of these peculiarities perhaps, one of the characteristics of Lakeland which the most unobservant will hardly fail to notice, is the impression of height and size of the mountains out of all proportion to the height recorded on the map. There are scenes in Lakeland which for sheer impressive grandeur compare favorably with those in countries where the mountains are much higher and the actual view far more extensive.

The accompanying outline tour is designed to meet the needs of those who more or less, are confined to the roads, and also of those who can enjoy an occasional tramp over the mountains, or a steamer trip on one of the lakes. The tour is suggested in two sections: (A) By lake and fell in north and west; (B) by lake and tarr in south and east Lakeland. It should not be inferred from the foregoing that Lakeland roads are unsuitable for motoring. There are fine surfaced roads connecting the chief touring centers, but the motor tourist with an enthusiasm for the wilder uplands will be tempted at many points to desert the fine highways of Lakeland for the glories of its open fells.

## The Numerous Approaches

There are numerous and interesting approaches. From Scotland the motorist can pick up the tour at Penrith by way of Carlisle. From Liverpool the two sections could be worked in reverse order, and the approach made via Preston, Lancaster, and Kendal. From Newcastle and the northwest coast tourists would also pick up the tour at Penrith, via Alston. From London, a fast route that misses the more populous centers is the Royal Automobile Club Edinburgh route to Boroughbridge thence to Scotch Corner, Bowes, and Brough to Penrith.

The return to London can be made from Windermere by Kendal, Kirby Lonsdale, Skipton, Otley joining the Edinburgh route again south of Wetherby. To Liverpool the return could well be made from the western coast (section A) by Levens Bridge. For those returning north alternate routes would be over either Shap from Kendal or the Kirkstone from Windermere. Both routes provide fine scenery.

## (A) By Lake and Fell in North and West Lakeland

Penrith, Penrudeck, Threlkeld, Keswick. (Hilly 19 miles.)  
Hotels as center for section (A) Keswick, The Keswick, and Royal Oak. Borrowdale, Lodore, 3½ miles from Keswick. Portinscale, The Derwentwater.

## Trips From Keswick

At Keswick the view from Friars Crag over Derwentwater should not be missed, nor Crosthwaite Church near by.

Lodore, Grange, Rosthwaite, Seathwaite. (About 21 miles return to Keswick.)

At Seathwaite the motorist has several alternatives before him. With the aid of a good map and a compass, or a local guide, he can climb on foot over Honister Pass to the top of Great Gable. He can leave the car in the stables of Seathwaite Farm (farm road 1½ miles) while he explores on foot the wild Sty Head Pass, staying a night if necessary at Wastdale Head. Great Gable can be scaled in fine weather in about one hour from the highest point on Sty

Head Pass. Scawfell is a steep climb from Wastdale Head with a return to Seathwaite over Esk House. Neither of these climbs, of course, should be undertaken lightly or without suitable provision. The other alternative is to return by road to Grange, turn left over the bridge there, and proceed by the west bank of Derwentwater through Brandelhow and Portinscale to Keswick. The climb by road over Honister Pass to Buttermere cannot be generally recommended.

On the outward journey, the falls at Lodore are worth visiting except in dry seasons. About half a mile south of Grange a pathway leads to a curious square rock weighing nearly 2000 tons, set up on one edge and known as the Bowder Stone. The scenery at the southern end of Borrowdale has a subtle romantic quality, and geologists find there much to interest them.

## Bassenthwaite, Buttermere, and Crummock Water

Skirting four of the lakes, this run is full of charm and variety. Scale Force, a picturesque fall, can be visited by boat from the south end of Crummock Water.

Portinscale, Bassenthwaite Lake Station, Cockermouth, left to Vale of Lorton, Loweswater, Crummock Water. Buttermere (lake), Bracken-thwaite, High Lorton, Whinlatter Pass, Braithwaite, Keswick (about 40 miles).

## Wastwater and the West Coast

By Whinlatter Pass to Cockermouth, Whitehaven road to Distington, then left to Egremont, Gosforth, Wastdale Head, (hotel) Santon Bridge, Eskdale, Boot, Ravensglass, Sealscale, Gosforth, and return to Keswick by outward route (about 115 miles).

Guides can be obtained at Wastdale Head for Great Gable and Scawfell. Stanley Ghyll is a fine fall near Boot, and the upper end of Eskdale is wild and well worth exploring on foot for those who have the leisure. At Ravensglass there are evidences of a Roman camp, and from here a quaint toy railway runs through the Eskdale Valley.

## The South and East Lakeland

Keswick, Thelkeld, Vale of St. John. (If this has already been visited proceed direct to) Thirlmere, (west side) Wythburn, Dunmail Raise, Grasmere, Ambleside (distance 17 miles). (Hotels suitable as centers for this section: Ambleside, Waterhead Hotel; Windermere, Windermere Hotel.)

Thirlmere is the Manchester water reservoir, but this does not entirely spoil its singular beauty. The West Side gives much the finer views of mighty Helvellyn, the summit of which can be reached from Wythburn. Here also is Wordsworth's "modest house of prayer" a tiny shepherd's church, and the "Nag's Head" at which the Lakeland Poets frequently met.

The road descends from Dunmail Raise with enchanting open views to Grasmere. Here and at Rydal Water, lovers of Wordsworth will again and again be reminded of his words. Dove Cottage, Rydal Mount and Wordsworth's seat can be visited on the way to Ambleside.

At Ambleside there are charming walks in every direction. Stock Ghyll Force, and Wansfell, for its view over Windermere, should not be missed. For breadth of view in return for so brief a climb (20 minutes), Orrest Head at Windermere is recommended.

## To Conistone and the Langdales

Ambleside, Skelewith Bridge, Elterwater, Dungeon Ghyll Hotel, Elterwater, Little Langdale, Conistone, Hawkhead, Eastwaite Water, Ferry Hotel (Ferry 3 shillings return) Bow-

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## STYBARROW-CRAG—ULSWATER

Photos by G. F. Abraham, Keswick

ness, Windermere, Ambleside (about 28 miles).

Dungeon Ghyll Fall can be reached on foot from the hotel. Many interesting Ruskin relics are exhibited in the Ruskin Museum at Conistone, and Brantwood on the lake side is (or was) open to visitors. This route abounds in tarrs—little lakes set in the mountains. Blea tarr can be reached easily from Little Langdale, and Stickle Tarn from Dungeon Ghyll Hotel.

Shap and Kirkstone Circuit  
Windermere, Kendal, Shap, Penrith, Pooley Bridge, Gowbarrow Park corner (for Alra Force), Patterdale, Kirkstone, Troutbeck, Windermere (outskirts), Ambleside (about 62 miles).

This is a magnificent round including the Shap and Kirkstone Passes, open mountain and moorland scenery, and the beautifully wooded Ullswater. Alra Force is a fall in a picturesque glen a short walk off the road. Time permitting, a steamer trip on the lake provides charming new impressions of Ullswater. For gradient of Kirkstone see note on Lakeland Hills.

The detour to Hawes Water is omitted from this trip only because it contains already so many temptations to linger along the way that one day will not be too much for this 62 miles. Hawes Water can be visited by turning left at Shap, through Bampton, picking up the route again at Penrith

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## Lakeland Hills

The routes given here carefully avoid the more severe Lakeland hills, the Kirkstone approach from Patterdale being the steepest ascent of any length. This has a gradient of 1 in 4½ for short stretches, but is nearly straight and seldom tries a good modern car. For those who enjoy pass storming Lakeland abounds in thrills and a very good description of its climbs from a motoring point of view will be found in "Motor Ways in Lakeland."

Bartholomew's half-inch to one mile Section 3 covers all routes here men-

tioned. For the mountain climbs the one-inch Ordnance Survey is necessary. The Michelin Road Book, or the road books of the motoring associations are very useful for getting in and out of towns, etc. Baddeley's Guide is excellent for detail. Wordsworth, Ruskin, Southey, De Quincey, Coleridge, "Christopher North," for literary associations. Canon Rawnsley's numerous books on Lakeland, "Highways and Byways in the Lake District," and Abraham's "Motor Ways in Lakeland" are all interesting in various ways to Lakeland wanderers.

HAMILTON HOLT PAYS  
VISIT TO CHRISTANIA

CHRISTANIA, Aug. 15 (Special Correspondence) — Hamilton Holt, chairman of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation and of the Scandinavian-American Foundation, has arrived in Christiania. He will proceed from there to Copenhagen.

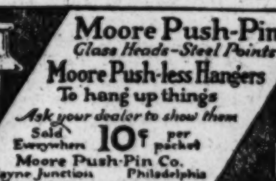
His object in visiting Scandinavia is to get in touch with people who are interested in the work of the Scandinavian-American Foundation. This institution is contemplating an exten-

sion of its work for increased intellectual co-operation between the United States and the Scandinavian countries, so that this co-operation not only comprises students, but also professors. The erection of a Scandinavian-American building in New York likewise is contemplated.

Mr. Holt also is conferring with the Norwegian Nobel Committee, to receive help and advice there in connection with a proposed American Nobel prize, which will bear the name of Woodrow Wilson.

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## BAY STATE WOMEN SEEKING OFFICES

Candidacies Announced for  
More Than Thirty Political  
Places in Coming Primaries

That women, taking advantage of their constitutional right to hold public office, will be found among the membership of the House of Representatives of the next Massachusetts General Court, appears evident from a study of the official lists of the names which will go on the primary ballot and be voted on at the polls next Tuesday.

According to the lists there will be women candidates for more than 30 offices. The highest office sought by a woman is that of State Auditor, while the majority of candidates seek their party's nomination for the House of Representatives.

The majority of the women candidates are making their campaigns on the fundamental proposition that a woman's ideas and viewpoint would not be amiss in the general task of legislation. They argue, also, that it is a woman's duty to hold public office as well as to go to the polls and cast a ballot.

At the recent session of the General Court the opinion of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts was asked whether women were eligible to all state offices under the state constitution and by reason of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The Supreme Court returned an opinion that the federal amendment entitled women to all state offices and recommended the amendment of the statutes in this regard. The change was made by act of the Legislature.

Mrs. Alice E. Cram of Boston is seeking the post of State Auditor. She is making this campaign for a second time, having been defeated at the Democratic nominee two years ago. She is opposed and will be opposed to the Republican nominee.

### Making Active Fight

Women candidates for the state House of Representatives number 22 and in many cases their candidacies are marked by active campaigns. In some districts the women are opposed by a wide field of candidates, while in a few districts they are unopposed and will make their chief campaign in the final election.

One of the most active campaigns is being made by Miss Jessie F. Emery of Roxbury, who is seeking the Republican nomination for the House of Representatives in the Thirteenth Suffolk District. There is a field of eight candidates in her district, from which two are to be selected as the party's nominees. Miss Emery, whose work for many years has been among the people of her district and of Boston, is presenting herself to the voters on the basis of her record of public service, and is claiming her right to the nomination on the ground that she knows the needs of the people of her district better than any of her opponents.

The Suffolk districts have several women candidates for nomination on the Republican ticket. In the Second Suffolk, Catherine D. Bell is a candidate in a field of three, from which two will be selected. Edna L. Tilden is assured of the Republican nomination in the Twelfth Suffolk, there being only two candidates, both to be nominated. A similar situation exists in the Fifteenth Suffolk, where Viola M. Alward is one of the two candidates. Other Republican women candidates in the Suffolk or Boston districts are Aurelia C. Gillespie, candidate in the Fourteenth District, where two are to be selected from a field of four; Katherine W. Dowling in the Sixteenth, where two are to be nominated from among seven candidates, and Esther M. Irving in the Twenty-second Suffolk District, where there are eight in the field and three to be selected.

In the Eleventh Bristol District, Mary E. Hyde of Fall River is a candidate in a field of 13, from which three will be nominated. In the Fourteenth Essex District there are two women candidates, Marion C. Burrows and Elizabeth G. Stetson, both of Lynn, in a field of 10, from which three will be nominated. Susan E. Stevens of Malden is a candidate in the Twenty-first Middlesex District in a field of seven, from which three are to be nominated, and M. Sylvia Donaldson of Brockton is seeking one of the two nominations in the Tenth Plymouth District, where there are six aspirants. Amanda L. Peterson of Worcester is conducting an active campaign against two opponents for the single nomination in the Thirteenth Worcester District. There are seven women candidates for the Republican State Committee.

### Several Must Contest

On the Democratic side, Abbie May Roland of Nahant is assured of the nomination for the House in the Fourteenth Essex District, there being only three candidates and three to be nominated. Lillian G. Ruddick of Newton is unopposed in the fourth Middlesex, as is Mabelle A. Kelly of Hudson in the tenth Middlesex. E. Agnes Blodd is out for one of the two nominations in the twenty-fourth Middlesex.

In the Sixth Suffolk, Mary A. Gallagher of Boston faces a more difficult task in contesting for one of three nominations against 11 other candidates. Gladys Gilliam of Winthrop is unopposed in the Twenty-first Suffolk; Susan W. Fitzgerald is one of seven for the three nominations in the Twenty-second Suffolk; Mary White Mullen of Boston is out for one of the three places in a field of 10 in the Twenty-fourth Suffolk; and Mary McTigue is in a field of four for the nomination in the Seventeenth Worcester. There are several women candidates for the Democratic State Committee.

### POLICE CHIEFS TO INSPECT RADIO

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—When 300 police chiefs from all over the world convene here next Monday they will inspect the new radio equipment at police headquarters. Installation of the outfit, in the north wing of headquarters began yesterday. An older and less efficient plant will be abandoned.

## Bottle Recovered After Long Drift

Traveled 470 Miles in Pacific  
From February to April

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 25 (Special Correspondence)—Capt. Robert Crawford, commander of the Canadian Australasian liner Makura, learns that a bottle which he threw into the sea last February at latitude 21.55, longitude 177.27, was picked up April 22 on the New Hebrides by the Rev. T. Macmillan. The distance traveled by the bottle, on a true course, was 470 miles, or an average of 9.2 miles a day.

Every day Captain Crawford throws out a bottle bearing a scrap of paper on which his ship's name, its position and the date are written. As a result, much valuable information concerning ocean tides has been secured. One bottle thrown into the sea by Captain Crawford was discovered after four years.

## ARMY AVIATOR FLIES ACROSS CONTINENT. MAKING NEW RECORD

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 6.—Lieut. James H. Doolittle, army aviator, who began a one-stop flight across the continent at 10:03 p. m., Eastern time, in a specially built De Havilland airplane, arrived at Rockwell Field, the army aviation headquarters here, at 5:34 p. m. yesterday.

The actual distance traveled by Lieut. Doolittle to San Diego from Pablo Beach, near Jacksonville, Fla., was roughly computed by army officers here as 2275 miles.

Lieutenant Doolittle flew over eight states. Airmen here said his night flight over the Florida swamps was one of the finest achievements in recent years by a military aviator. The aviator was paced in from El Centro, Imperial Valley, by Capt. William M. Randolph and Lieut. C. L. Webber, each piloting a De Havilland.

Lieutenant Doolittle required only 22 hours and 31 minutes to complete the 2275-mile trip, and with an hour and 13 minutes taken out at San Antonio for fueling, his actual flying time was 21 hours and 18 minutes, or at the rate of approximately 100 miles an hour, or a mile and two-thirds every minute.

## NEW LECTURE COURSE OPEN FOR TEACHERS

Intended primarily for the improvement of school teachers in service, Boston University School of Education, in co-operation with the Harvard University School of Education, will establish during 1922-23 a series of co-operative extra-mural extension courses of lectures to be given in various New England cities and towns in divers fields of educational study. Prof. John J. Mahoney of Boston University will be in charge.

Classes will be conducted on a university basis, the lectures being held late afternoons, evenings or on Saturdays.

### MUNICIPAL HOTEL PLANNED

EUREKA, Cal., Sept. 1 (Special Correspondence)—A community-built redwood hotel, constructed at a cost of \$270,000, and owned by the municipality, is to be opened here and will be one of the largest strictly community enterprises in the United States.

## Oil Dripping of Automobile Is Peacock Feather's Rival

Chemists Learn That Iridescent Road Splashes Vary in  
Color With Minute Difference in Basic Thickness

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 6.—A film of oil dropped on the pavement by an errant automobile contains the same color values as the highly decorative tail feathers of the peacock, said Dr. Wilder D. Bancroft, of Cornell University, speaking at the general meeting of the American Chemical Society yesterday.

"Everybody has noticed the brilliantly colored patches on the pavements where automobiles have spilled oil," said Dr. Bancroft. "The colors range from red to gold to blue, and are very vivid or metallic. They change with the angle at which one sees them, and they are not due to pigments, since we have a thin film of a nearly colorless oil. These colors are due to the interference of light reflected from the upper and lower surfaces of the film and they depend on the thickness of the film, which averages about one fifty-thousandth of an inch. They are more vivid when oil is spilled on an asphalt pavement than when on a dirt road because there is less disturbing light reflected from the black background.

"The brilliant colors of the tail feathers of the peacock and the apparently self-luminous reds in the throat feathers of the humming bird are not due to pigments. When one looks through a peacock's feathers

## CHICAGO REALTORS ADMIT CHILDREN

Lessening Demands Cause Land-  
lords to Modify Former  
Strict Regulations

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—The practice of excluding children from apartments is not so common in Chicago today as it was a year ago, according to the expert in charge of the work of the City Council Committee on High Costs and High Rents. This, he said, is an indication that landlords are more anxious to sign leases at tenants' terms than they were a year ago. There are not so many landlords advertising "adults preferred," he said. There are fewer who are holding their apartments for "families without babies."

With the approach of Oct. 1, which is the semi-annual moving day for Chicago, the situation is much different than in other years. Although the supply and demand on the surface may seem to be about the same, landlords are seeking to close their leases early and are willing to insert some clauses more favorable to the tenants, and frequently they will make attractive concessions to sign up at once, according to the City Council expert. There are about as many "for rent" signs posted on the front doors of Chicago apartment buildings as there has been the past few years. There are about as many apartment seekers. The demand, however, is for a cheaper apartment. Families which a few years ago accepted without protest an increase in rent or sought more expensive apartments now are striving to find something at a lower rent, the city expert said.

A few years ago the prospective tenant wanted something more attractive and did not mind spending from \$5 to \$25 a month more to get it, he said. They allowed the landlords to mount up the rents. Today they are trying to find something at a lower rent. They do not have to move from their present quarters. He said that it is not an uncommon thing for apartments advertised for rent to be inspected by 50 or more house hunters daily. Those which rent for more reasonable figures, he said, are taken quickly.

## EXTENSION DIVISION HAS BIG ENROLLMENT

BERKELEY, Cal., Aug. 28 (Special Correspondence)—The extension division of the University of California reports an increase of 2000 in its enrollment this year over that of 1921. Persons within the state who took personal instruction in these courses last year numbered 22,402, virtually all of whom attended evening classes which were given in 26 cities and towns in San Francisco had the largest enrollment of evening students with 6889, and Los Angeles came second with 5537.

More than 200 subjects similar to those given in the regular university curriculum were included in the extension courses last year, and 32 new subjects have been added for 1922. Many students take these extension courses for university credits; others for further training in lines of present employment or vocational, while others take up the work merely for the pleasure of adding to their education.

one sees only a brown due to the so-called melanin pigment which is equivalent to the asphalt pavement. In all the iridescent feathers the barbules are flattened plates of brown which therefore give the colors of thin films. The structure is so marked that an expert can pick out the iridescent feathers in the dark by the feel.

"It is possible to duplicate the color effects of the peacock and the humming bird by putting a very thin coat of varnish over any dark feather; but we cannot regulate the thickness with such accuracy as to produce the patterns of the peacock. When one considers that variations in thickness of a hundred thousandth of an inch may change the color completely, it seems marvelous that all the tail feathers of all the peacocks can be so nearly alike.

"The neck feathers of the white pigeon show practically no iridescence because the dark background is lacking. If they are dyed brown, the iridescence appears in full force. On the other hand the white peacock is not an albino in the sense of merely having no dark pigment. The whole structure of the feathers has changed. The barbules are not flat plates and consequently no brilliant colors can be developed by dyeing the feather brown or painting the back with India ink."




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## LARGE FLYING CLASS IN UNITED STATES

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Approximately 500 persons are being taught to fly at the score or more of flying schools located in various parts of the United States, according to reports compiled by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce. Among the leading places in civilian flying instruction are New York, Chicago, Dayton, O., San Francisco, Cal., and points in Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas. Four thousand inquiries have been received this summer at Dayton from civilians who are desirous of learning the requirements and cost of instruction in flight.

## ELIMINATION OF DRY LAW RIDICULE URGED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 5.—A resolution asking Will Hays, head of the motion picture industry, to eliminate all films which ridicule the Eighteenth Amendment was passed yesterday in the closing session of the twenty-seventh annual New England Convention of the Eastern Scandinavian Grand Lodge, International Order of Good Templars.

Hjalmar Nordstrom of Worcester was elected grand chief templar. The next convention will be held in Quincy, Mass.

## Geographers Deride Custom of Referring to Boston as "Hub"

Sticklers for Accuracy Find Spokes of United States  
Should Radiate From Northern Kansas

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Boston, Massachusetts, so far as the United States Geological Survey is concerned, has no standing at all as a "Hub," although it long has been referred to popularly as "The Hub." The survey ranks it at the bottom of the list of hubs, or centers.

For the geological survey thinks that a city is a hub only when it is the center of the land, geographically speaking, and points the finger of scorn at the Massachusetts city for not even being the center of the State of which it happens to be the capital.

The survey has received a lot of letters of inquiry from persons wanting to know "where they're at," where the geographical center of the United States is, or the center of their own state. The survey has taken great pains at locating the various geographical centers around the continent.

The center of the United States, according to the Coast and Geodetic Survey, is at exactly 39 degrees 50 minutes north latitude, and 98 degrees 35 minutes west longitude. It may be

said that point is in Northern Kansas, in Smith County, in fact. Trust the Smiths to be there.

The ideal "hub" of population, government and industry should also be the geographical center, the survey believes, but that is true in few, if any, cases. "Hubs" just grow up regardless, and the center of population in this country is yearly moving westward.

Even Washington, the Nation's capital, is wrongly situated, from the geographer's point of view, and should be at least a thousand miles inland from its present site better to approach the geographical center of the country. St. Louis, Denver, and other cities have been mentioned at various times as more fitting sites for the center of government.

APPLE IS LARGE AS CANTALOUPE  
EASTON, Md., Sept. 6 (Special)—The subsidy of a local packing and provision company has an apple orchard of 24,000 trees near here. The fruit, Spokane Beauties, is of exceptional size. Some of the apples weigh 1 1/4 pounds and are as large as a cantaloupe.

## DR. ABERNETHY HONORED ABROAD

Mr. Harding's Pastor Returns  
With Title "Court Preacher"

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The Rev. Dr. William Abernethy, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., where President Harding worships, returned yesterday from a trip to Europe with the honorary title of "Court Preacher" to people of Estonia and Latvia.

"We had a novel reception in Estonia and Latvia," he said, in explaining how he acquired the title, "for we arrived just after the news had come that the United States had recognized these little republics. As we happened to be the only Americans that were there just then, they staged a military procession for our benefit and I was dubbed 'court preacher' when they learned that President Harding was a parishioner at the Calvary Baptist Church."

Dr. Abernethy was accompanied by William T. Sheppard of Boston, member of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Baptist Church; the Rev. Dr. Cater Heim Jones, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Philadelphia, and the Rev. Dr. Frederick E. Taylor, president of the Northern Baptist Convention, of Indianapolis.

The trip abroad, Dr. Abernethy said, was "to cheer up the war-born Baptists of Europe."

# The Pay Envelope Goes Home Now

Not one of all this country's millions of pay envelopes goes over the bar of the corner saloon today. Money that men spent for liquor a few years ago now buys comforts and conveniences for their homes, the little luxuries of life for their wives, education for their children.

And because sober men earn more plentifully and spend more wisely, there is often a surplus left over, for the savings bank, some good bonds, or a piece of real estate.

Prohibition, which took the pay envelopes away from the saloons, is now being attacked by a strongly-organized and heavily-financed group of men who want to resume the manufacture and sale of liquor under the protection of the law. As an opening wedge, the sale of "Beer and Light Wines" is to be legalized, if these interests can have their way.

The "wets" have forty organizations at work, in a nation-wide campaign, the object of which is to elect to Congress and to state and city offices men opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act.

You can learn how the forces opposed to Prohibition are operating, in all parts of the country, by reading the articles now appearing daily in The Christian Science Monitor.

If your newsdealer cannot supply you with the Monitor, send in your subscription on the coupon below. Please note our offer of a special **TWO WEEKS TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION** for Twenty Cents.

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This advertisement will be published Tuesday, Sept. 12, in the Boston Post, New York Times, Cleveland Plain Dealer, Chicago Tribune, Minneapolis Journal, Kansas City Star, San Francisco Chronicle and Los Angeles Times. This is the sixth in a series of advertisements telling of the Monitor's daily articles dealing with the nation-wide campaign of the interests opposed to Prohibition. Those desiring to co-operate with this activity of the Monitor are invited to address Circulation Department, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston 17, Mass.

## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Why Miss Jeanne Gordon  
Is Studying in EuropeSpecial Correspondence  
New York, Aug. 30

MISS JEANNE GORDON, one of the younger Metropolitan Opera contraltos who are pressing forward to recognition, has been studying this summer in Germany and France. She returns to the United States in October to go on a short concert tour in the region of which Chicago is the center, and to appear in "Carmen" and "Trovatore" with an opera company that is to be organized in Houston, Texas. She will be back in New York in November, to begin her duties at the Metropolitan Opera House.

From her letters to business representatives here, it may be gathered that she has accomplished what she started out for when she left last May for Europe. Her principal desire was to perfect herself in the interpretation of certain German songs and to take up the study of some of the contralto roles of Wagner. Wherefore she spent the first part of her time in Munich, taking lessons, by arrangement made long before, with two well-known masters of that city. She hoped, after concluding her study in Munich, to be able to go to Italy and take instruction of one of the many distinguished teachers there in vocal technique. But she had nothing definitely arranged in that direction before going from home, and it seems she preferred spending the second half of her time in France, continuing studies which she began with Parisian teachers a year ago.

## Prepares Far Ahead

Concerning the problem of vocal training for an American artist, Miss Gordon once said: "Better teachers are to be found nowhere in the world than those in the United States. But what of that? No matter how well I do on my American education, I shall be looked down on by German visiting artists because I have not the same schooling they have. Moreover, my American friends, the moment I attempt to sing German songs or to appear in German opera, will remind me that I have not studied in Germany. So, to overcome all objections, I am going to study German music at the source."

Her purpose, as she outlined it at the close of last season, was to prepare for performance, with the help of one of her Munich masters, songs of Schubert, Schumann, Brahms and Strauss. Not that she expected to present them in the German language on her autumn concert tour in the west, for she did not believe that language would be generally welcomed in the American recital field. The coming year, however, she intended to get them ready to produce in the original texts in the season of 1923-24. "I prepare my songs, you know," said she, "two years ahead. I get up my opera roles two years ahead also."

## Must Know Wagner

Speaking at that time of Wagner, "A singer must know him," she declared, "just as an actor must know Shakespeare. Whom can we build on in opera but Wagner? Not so confidently on Verdi as on him, I am sure. For mastery of Wagnerian role gives you a poise which is of no Verdi role gives. Take, in the way of comparison, the part of Brangäne in 'Tristan and Isolde' and that of Azucena in 'Trovatore'. Certainly Brangäne represents a school of greater aim and conventional posturing. French stage people have what she calls a good 'line'. That is to say, they are taught to bear in mind how they look from the audience; and consequently they make a good picture when they sit or stand or move. As she summed up the matter the day she talked about it, 'If you have a good 'line,' everything you express comes through well.'"

W. P. T.

## Music and the Spoken Word

MANCHESTER, Eng., Aug. 25 (Special Correspondence)—At the season of the year when the musical tide in the English provinces is at the ebb, the only music to be heard in Manchester is that of the Tuesday midday concerts, which pursue their uninterrupted way regardless of the dog-days and of the fact that nearly all the Manchester professional musicians are making holiday, or playing in the seaside orchestras. The quality of the music provided and the size of the audiences alike demonstrate that even in August a good many people, both professional and others, remain in town.

Mr. Eller, the director of the concerts, usually manages to give his public some interesting novelty on these annual occasions, and this year he fished up from the limbo of half-forgotten things Schumann's music to two old German ballads, "Fair Hedwig" and "The Heather Youth," and Shelley's delightful poem "The Fugitives." The recital was taken over by Miss Amy Buxton Nowell, with Eric Fogg, the young composer, at the piano. It will always be a disputed point whether the combination of music and the spoken word can be made entirely satisfactory in spite of the expressed belief of Schumann and the later experiments of Saint-Saëns, Richard Strauss, Elgar, and other famous composers. Those who have heard Marie Bremner or her daughter Tita Brand recite "La Fiancée du Timbalier" or "Sing, Beliziane, Sing,"

may have no misgivings in the matter; but these require exceptional gifts both of diction and temperament to make the perfect fusion between the words and the music. There can be no question of the beauty of Schumann's music, or of the effectiveness of that of Saint-Saëns as illustrative of the poems as declaimed by Miss Nowell, or indeed of the imaginative and sympathetic quality of her voice and expression. Greater freedom and a touch of fire might have added what was needed to make a perfect blend and to bring conviction to the doubters. All the same, the experiment was well worth making and the efforts of the two artists were warmly appreciated.

S. W.

## Syracuse Symphony Plans

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 26 (Special Correspondence)—The second Syracuse Symphony Orchestra season at Keith's Theater begins Oct. 7. A good season is indicated by the demand for seats. Dr. William H. Berwald of Syracuse University, is director of the orchestra.

The orchestra this year will contain 75 musicians. There will be added an English horn, a double bass and several first violins. Last year there were 65 members. Season tickets have been placed on sale, 1000 seats having been reserved at a nominal price in order to allow people of small income to have the opportunity of hearing the best music. The plan is to furnish standard music to the public at noon hours when the employed people can take advantage of the concerts. A special concert will be given after the regular season to raise funds for a library for the orchestra.

Concerts for children will be given on alternate weeks at the same theater from 11 to 12 o'clock in the morning. The various instruments used in the orchestra will be explained.

"Talking Movies"—  
Are They Wanted?

New York, Aug. 31

Special Correspondence

DOES the public want "talking movies"? That is a question which, strange to say, has never before been asked. But it seems safe to assume that the public is more interested in the betterment of pictures as they are than in exploits which will bring about a synchronized combination of human voices and actions.

Every once in so often the public is told that some inventor usually in England, has perfected the contrivance. The public is only mildly interested, and turns again to the advertisements telling of new pictures being made in the old way.

It is interesting to note what Charles Chaplin has to say in his book "My Trip Abroad" about the matter. He reports a conversation he had in England with St. John Ervine, who is much interested in "talking movies." Chaplin explains that the voice is an unnecessary adjunct, and "spoils the art as much as painting spoils statuary. I would as soon," he writes, "rouge marble cheeks. Pictures are pantomimic art. We might as well have the stage. The voice would be nothing left to the imagination." It may be argued that Chaplin, being a master of pantomime, is a bit prejudiced. But we think he has gone to the root of the matter. Pictures are made to appeal to the eye, and, through it, to the inner eye, the imagination. Cumbersome subtitles too often presuppose a lack of imagination in motion picture audiences, and in nearly every case where they are abundant and unnecessarily explanatory, the pictures which they are meant to adorn are wearying and uninteresting. How much more interesting would they be were each action accompanied by the human voice speaking to explain pantomime? Interest in the achievement would carry them for a time, but the pictures, as a mode of dramatic expression, would not be permanently benefited.

As the motion picture art develops, men and women with a keen sense of dramatic values and a perception of beauty will inevitably be attracted to it. Pictures will result which will make such a powerful appeal to the imagination that the human voice will not be needed.

One of the most interesting pictures of the year, and one that made perhaps the most wonderful appeal to the imagination, was Capt. Flaherty's "Nanook of the North." No subtitles were used in this picture to explain the grim struggle for existence waged by the Eskimo. No addition of the human voice was necessary to explain the bravery, the stolid courage of the man who wrestled his food and shelter from the elements of the North. In this picture, as in few others, the old idiom maxim "Actions speak louder than words" is time-worn and frayed as it is, tells the literal truth. When Nanook faced the blizzard, seeking shelter for himself and his family, his face showed his determination to fight and conquer the blizzard. The flung back head, the carry in his walk told the story far better than if his voice, cleverly synchronized to his action, had said in Eskimo language or his English equivalent, "I must fight this storm and conquer."

Educationally, talking pictures may be a great achievement. Dramatically speaking, they seem to have no place in the march of the industry.

Hugo Ballin, who is ever to be depended upon for originality where motion pictures are concerned, will leave the subject of his next play to the public. Anyone interested in the filming of a certain picture is invited to let him know at his office, Times Building, New York City. The story which receives the largest number of votes will be done by him, he says. The contest closes Sept. 15. J. P.



Photograph © Reutlinger, Paris

Miss Jeanne Gordon

National Gallery at Melbourne  
Acquiring Valuable Collection

London, Aug. 15

Special Correspondence

THE National Gallery of Victoria, Melbourne, is fast acquiring an interesting and valuable collection. Frank Rinder during the last season was very active in London on its behalf. He has purchased some fine pictures; and now comes the news that the Société Française de Reproductions de Manuscrits et Peintures is engaged on the reproduction of a lovely little illuminated manuscript of the thirteenth century destined for Melbourne. Apart from the exquisite workmanship of the lettering and illumination, the volume is extremely interesting on account of three portraits and several coats of arms which have been revealed from underneath crude red and gold decorations of a later date. The evidence points to Geoffrey d'Amboise and his wife Isabelle de Kievraing as the original owners. Walter Cromer, physician to Henry VIII, owned it, he adding to it several portraits of himself and his wife. After 1915 when it was sold at the Sidney sale these added portions were removed and the original part of the manuscript was sold at Christie's in March of this year to Mr. Rinder for Melbourne.

## Blamire Young's Water Colors

If Melbourne is thus to the fore in acquiring treasures of the past she is not blind to the fine work of the present. For it was this gallery which turned the tide in the fortune of Blamire Young by purchasing in 1911 one of his water-color drawings for 100 guineas. Until that moment Blamire Young had a chequered career. He is an Englishman by birth although he first practiced water-color drawing in Australia, the country of his adoption and he is usually considered an Australian artist. He was 23 years of age in 1885 when he emigrated. He built an ambitious studio in which Phil May used to work on his "Bulletin" cartoons. In return for this Blamire Young received his first expert tuition. He was attracted to posters and met James Pryde and William Nicholson when they, under the name of the Boggarstiff Brothers, were doing so much to raise the level of advertising. He speedily came under their influence, taking with him back to Australia after a short visit to England. But not until he was 50 years of age did Mr. Young produce the water colors in that fresh style of his so baffling to the critic. He has no regard whatever for schools or traditions. The work is just done and defiantly contradicts most of the formulae for picture-making. Yet it is among the most important in the water-color world of our day.

After visiting Tasmania in 1912, Blamire Young returned to England. In the Royal Academy of 1920 his "The Shadow of Hunger" won the full recognition so brilliant a piece of work deserves. Although his life has been a bitter struggle, he has now safely arrived in the haven of success. Many collectors in the United States and on the Continent place the name of Blamire Young at the top of the list of contemporary water-color painters whose work they seek.

The most important example yet seen in England of Chinese carved lacquer has recently been acquired by the Victoria and Albert Museum. It is a throne of the Chinese Emperor Ch'ien Lung, formerly in the Palace of Nan Halde near Peking and one of a pair. The chair is executed throughout in red lacquer, the central panel of the back having a rebus, "Peace in the North." There are no exact records of the origin of lacquer, one of the earliest industries of China. It is a material used, after straining through cloth, exactly as the tree Rhus Vernicifera, allied to the tree Rhus Vernicifera, allied to the American Ivy, much in the same

several revivals. Mr. Fagan, who is himself a dramatist of more than average ability, intends to devote himself in future to producing his own plays. "The Wheel," written for Miss Phyllis Nelson-Terry, has already been successfully launched; and his forthcoming venture are to include a dramatization of Stevenson's "Treasure Island," with Arthur Boucher in the principal part, an adaptation of a French play for Miss Violet Vanbrugh, and a complete opera.

"Taming of Shrew"  
Given in Ann Arbor

Ann Arbor, Mich.

Special Correspondence

THE company of players from the Shakespeare Playhouse, New York City, which opened at the Campus Open-Air Theater recently, made a distinctly favorable impression on the audience of students and townspeople which completely filled the auditorium. The Shakespeare Playhouse was founded in 1918 by Frank McEntee, who was for many years with the original Ben Greet Players, and has in the course of his career filled 75 Shakespearean roles. Mr. McEntee is at present playing leading roles in his own company. Other strong supporting members included Miss Elsie Hearnston Kearns, who had also played with the Ben Greet company, and Miss Gertrude Linnell, who is at present as well as an actress, having designed not only the costumes worn by the company on their present tour, but also the stage settings and costumes for the Greenwich Village Theater.

"The Taming of the Shrew," which was the first play given by this company, proved a happy selection, and even the fact that a storm drove players and audience into the auditorium of University Hall nearby, at the end of the second scene, failed to dampen the enthusiasm for the artistic production.

Many of the members of the company, besides the three stars already mentioned, are well known actors. These included Miss Sydney Thompson, who has appeared in both New York and London, as a successful monologist, and Ernest Rowan, who played the part of "Cassius" in the all-star production with William Faversham's production of "Julius Caesar."

The second night's offering of the Shakespeare Players at the Campus Theater was Galsworthy's "Pigeon," which was given to an attentive and appreciative audience.

"Twelfth Night," given out of doors at 4 o'clock in the bright sunlight with no aid from artificial lighting was a real test of this company's art. The comedy was presented with a sprightliness and action that sustained the interest to the end. The three women's parts were wonderfully well taken and the costumes were most artistic and attractive.

The acting of the three rogues, "Sir Toby," played by P. J. Kelly, "Sir Andrew Aguecheek," played by Harry Neville, and "Feste," the clown, played by Marc Loebell, was particularly worthy of mention.

The last play given by these players during their appearance here was J. M. Barrie's "The Admirable Crichton."

The New Theater in  
the Euston Road

LONDON, Aug. 22 (Special Correspondence)—About the middle of September the Euston Music Hall in the Euston Road is to reopen as the Regent Theater, with a new comedy by Arnold Bennett entitled "Body and Soul." This is the latest step in the long process of changing many music halls in London into theaters. In the last few years, the reason being that on the one hand theatrical managers find it increasingly difficult to rent houses for their plays, and on the other that cinematographs make increasing demand on all available accommodation.

"Nigel Playfair," who has taken the Euston Road house, has many plays on hand, which might have been put on at the Lyric, at Hammer Smith, but that "The Beggar's Opera," now nearing its nine-hundredth performance, holds the stage there and is likely to do so for many months to come. He has changed the name to the Regent Theater, out of compliment, it is said, to Arnold Bennett, who in his book "The Regent" describes how his principal character built a great theater in London called "The Regent." That house was situated near Piccadilly Circus; the new theater is in Euston Road, and no better site could have been chosen. It is a long distance from any other house of the kind, for the Euston Road is a virgin ground, the center of the theater-land in the West End; it has nothing to fear from the intellectuals of Bloomsbury—a hotbed of playgoers—and it has the whole of north London at its command, with the exception of Hampstead, where Bernard Shaw plays are put on at the Everyman. Moreover, and this is an important consideration, the Regent Theater is close to three big railway termini—King's Cross, St. Pancras, and Euston, and in touch with the network of tube railways which burrows under all London, not to mention omnibuses and trams.

The Regent Theater will bring the sacred lamp of the drama to Euston Road, a thoroughfare which somehow or other has never risen to expectations. Euston Road, at first styled the New Road, was formed to connect Islington with the Edgeware Road, and a fine straight thoroughfare it was, boldly planned, and splendidly wide, with good houses, and a garden in front of every one of them. But it never "caught on," so to speak, and by the middle of last century it had become one of the dingiest thoroughfares in London, saved only by the Church of St. Pancras. The massive Doric arch which marks the entrance to Euston Station showed the way to something better; and then

## Books and Bookmen

PARIS is witnessing an unusual Shakespeare revival. During the month of June, "Twelfth Night"

was the attraction at the Vieux-Colombier, "Measure for Measure" was given at the Champ Elysees, and "Merry Wives of Windsor" alternated at the Odéon with "Midsummer Night's Dream." Albert Thibaudet, writing in Dagens Nyheter, ascribes this interest in Shakespeare to the fact that since Paris is momentarily lacking in appropriate indigenous material she is more than eager to see what foreign countries have to offer. This does not sound quite convincing. The explanation lies rather, it would seem, in the international attitude that has been assumed the world over toward art, and that finds an extremely fertile field in Paris, heretofore none too amiable toward non-French creations.

The time will soon be no more when "American literature" means the literature of the United States. Canada is already giving a good account of herself, while South America is becoming more and more productive. The history of literature in Latin America, during the last 22 years, is replete with interest and promise. Momentarily strong writers as Manuel Calvez, Benito Lynch and Attilio M. Chappard of Argentina are not to be despised. The outstanding writer of Argentina, however, seems to be Gustavo Montini Zuvirria. Over 100,000 copies of his "Peach Blossoms" have been sold though the entire number of Spaniards at home and abroad is scarcely 70,000,000. The sale of his other works ranges in number from 10,000 to 80,000. The population of Argentina is less than 10,000,000 and of these several hundred thousand are foreigners unable to read the language in which a Zuvirria writes. The Argentinian writers seem happily inclined to abandon Old World models and strike out for themselves. Nor are they satisfied, at home, merely to describe native scenery or depict local character. They are becoming world writers; they will have their part, as is always the case, in opening up the world.

Those who fancy that the translation of a novel is an easy task, may learn a lesson from this: Some time ago, Pauline Klaber translated Knut Hamsun's "A Wanderer Plays with Muted Strings" into German. Now J. Sandmeier has published a new translation. The former, says Kurt M. Zenz, is feminine, the latter masculine. The same critic writes: "It is strange. The mere changing of the position of a verb, the omission of an 'and,' the right use of a dash, the insertion of a comma, will do much to bring out the musical effects of a Hamsun." It is all true and it is significant that Germany can afford

two translations of the same writer. It takes blood and sand in this country to get one.

A new recipe for a successful novel (or possibly not such a new one) is to take adventures that would commonly occur in Utah or possibly Uganda and set them down bodily in Boylston Street, at Broadway and Forty-Second, on Michigan Boulevard or yet Trafalgar Square. The more commonplace the surroundings, the more weird should the happenings be. For example, see Anthony Pryde and numerous other individuals who concoct our novels.

While his latest novel "Command!" goes smoothly on in Harper's, William McFee, that writer of sea stories, plows up and down the coast on a buff-bowed fruit boat, correcting his proofs as they come, and presumably concocting a new effort to follow this colorful yarn of Mediterranean waters and the ways of the strange folk of the Levant.

A Goethe Theater will be opened in Berlin this autumn. Among the dramas to be produced are Goethe's "Natiirliche Tochter," Kleist's "Robert Guiskard," Herman Reich's "Die Fletche," a new comedy by Gribajew, entitled, "Verenig Brast Leif" (Sorrow Comes With Understanding).

The transient glory of the literary critic should be good theme for an essay. And it certainly should include a certain scathing review of a certain book by a gentleman known as Rudyard Kipling, namely the "Seven Seas." Long years ago the review appeared in "The Bookman," and when the critic had completed his task, there was very little left of what even then was the best-selling book of verse in all the land. Particularly amusing at the day and date is the comment on "The Mary Gloster," which displeased the reviewer beyond measure.

The director of the American Library in Paris, 10 Rue de l'Elysee, Dr. W. Dawson Johnston, sends the following note:

The list of books approved for purchase by the American Library in Paris for the year 1922 includes the following relating to American history and literature: David Saville Muzzey's "Hilaire de l'Etat-Unité d'Amérique," 1921; Beuchat's "Maison d'Archibald Maclean," 1921; Vignaud's "La vraie Christophe Colomb, et la Légende," 1924; Royama's "L'Amérique et Rochambeau au pays de Washington," 1921; Gribajew's "La Vallée des Ombres," 1920; and Bazalgette's "Le poème d'Angèle de Walt Whitman," 1921. Also the following translations: Irving's "Contes de l'Amérique," 1921; Jack London's "Raconter d'aurore," 1921; David Graham Phillips' "Un homme neuf," 1921; and E. G. Ross' "La Chine qui vient," 1921.

which seems to leave us where we were.

The beauty of Mr. Urban's settings, in the current piece and elsewhere, is of course an oft-told tale, but the stage pictures always burst on the vision with a new appeal.

After two long acts of maddening melody, Mr. Herbert's music for the butterfly ballet is gratefully stimulating. Why cannot there be more of such measures in musical comedy, and less of musical paf?

## "Her Temporary Husband"

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Frazee Theater, Monday matinee, Sept. 4. H. F. Frazee presents William Courtenay in a farcical comedy in three acts, "Her Temporary Husband," by Edward A. Faulton. The cast:

Dr. Gordon Spencer.....George Parsons  
Kate Tanner.....Selma Royce  
Judd.....Harry R. Allen  
Blanche Ingram.....Ann Andrews  
Tom Burton.....William Courtenay  
Clarence Topping.....Henry Mortimer

Those who like an old-fashioned farce, neither too hot nor played with the slightest regard for resemblance to life as it is, will enjoy a knockabout piece that is being played at the Frazee Theater by a company with William Courtenay as its star.

The author of the play is Edward A. Faulton, and he must have written it 25 years ago. The theme is the old one of the young woman being cut off in her father's will if she marries the man of her choice. She is to receive, however, a large sum of money in order to get the money, the scheme is planned that she shall marry an old man in a sanitarium. Tom Burton (played by William Courtenay) calls on his old friend, the doctor, at the sanitarium just in time to see the girl, fall desperately in love with her, hear the plans for her marriage, decide to take the old man's place at the wedding, procure an impossible white wig and beard, and be married to the girl. Mr. Courtenay has been playing leading juvenile parts for 25 years. He plays them exceptionally well. He is fine looking and handles himself like a boy of 20. He should have a better play.

F. L. S.

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BUYING BY THE  
MILLS EVIDENT

Strong Position of Fine Grade  
Reflected in London Auction Sales

A better feeling pervades the wool market. Buying on the part of the mills in the last few days has been noticeably heavier than is usual at the end of August and business has been sufficiently well distributed through the wool trade so that the attitude of the dealers is considerably firmer even on the fine wools on which there was a slightly easier tendency only a few days ago.

Evidently the tide has turned and the statistical position of the market is beginning to assert itself more strongly. For some time the market has been more or less stationary, any decline of moment having been checked by the belief that the wool supply was limited and that another heavy season would see the mills rather hard put to it to secure adequate supplies to meet the demand.

The single exception to this rule has been until recently a disposition to shade prices slightly on fine wools because of the disparity in values which has existed between the foreign fine wools in bond and the domestic free fine wool, taking as a basis of figuring the proposed 33 cents a pound, scoured content rate, in the tariff bill which has just been passed by the Senate.

## Shortage of Fine Wools

The conviction, however, that fine wools are likely to be especially limited in supply during the next year, has caused a reaction in these wools, and this conviction has been strengthened lately by the pronouncement of Sir Arthur Goldfinch, head of the British-Australian Wool Realization Association, who declares that a marked shortage of fine wools is bound to occur throughout the world during the next 12 months. Meanwhile, there is unlikely to be any decline in crossbreds, even of the lower grades, since the Wool Realization Association intends to hold firmly its present stocks of about 1,215,000 bales of crossbred wools, which are mostly of the medium to lower grades.

The strong position of fine wools was reflected in the opening prices at the London Colonial wool auctions on Monday, when shawty West Australian merinos of the types most sought by Bradford topmakers advanced 7 1/2 per cent, compared with the closing rates of the previous series, while short, fine, continental styled merinos advanced 5 per cent. This advance in London has been forecast in Bradford during the last six weeks or two months, when merino tops have advanced from about 51d. for September delivery to 56d. and even 58d. for warp descriptions for December delivery. Fine crossbreds, both greasy and scoured, as well as slipped wools, also showed an advance of about 5 per cent, while the lower grades were unchanged. Low crossbreds are more or less affected by the situation in Germany and on account of the financial situation there, which is occasioning more or less worry to Yorkshire spinners, instructions have been given to delay certain shipments of yarn to Germany.

## Liverpool Sales

The Liverpool East India sales last week showed progressive strength. The American carpet mill buyers were in attendance very generally and showed marked interest in the offerings of the medium descriptions which are especially useful for carpet purposes. The selection of best white and tinged wools which are usually imported to this country for clothing purposes was very limited and comparatively little wool of this type was bought; in fact one offer at 24d. for the very best Jorlas bought only a few bales. Some good Jorlas were taken at 22 1/2d. and best white Vicaneses brought up to 21 1/2d. There will be offered some 15,000 bales more today, tomorrow and Friday of this week.

The Australian sales are scheduled to open in Adelaide on Sept. 22, when there will be offered 25,000 bales. Offerings for the first half of the season up to the Christmas holidays have been scheduled as follows: September, 108,000 bales, October, 232,000 bales; November, 259,000 bales; December, 209,000 bales. The B. A. W. R. A. offered to take over the Australian clip of crossbred wools grading 50s and below for the sake of stabilizing values on a minimum price basis with the understanding that the Australian growers would share in any profits. This plan has been turned down by the Australian trade, however, who expect to be able to control prices by a system of regulating their own offerings.

## Mill Buying Greater

The mill situation is improved considerably by a fairly good response on the part of the buyers of cloth for the light-weight season, while at the moment there is a slight pause in the operations in the goods centers. It is not doubted that the buyers will continue to support the market readily enough, in view of their initial purchases and the well-known short supply of raw materials both here and abroad, when taken in conjunction with an impending high tariff.

The mills in Lawrence, which have been affected by strikers are now all in operation and will consume fairly considerable weights of wool, so that wool consumption which has been very close to 40,000,000 pounds a month for several months past, doubtless will now show some increase.

Sales of fine Ohio delaines have been made at 54 and 55 cents while half-blood combing has been sold at 50 and 51 cents; three-eighths at 45 and 47 and quarter-blood combing at 42 and 43 cents. A large line of Ohio delaines and of territory fine and fine medium staple wools was sold last week, the latter presumably at a basis equivalent to about \$1.30 for fine (64s).

staple selected. The demand centers more especially on three-eighths (66s) both greasy and scoured and scoured B supers have been sold at 87 cents to a fair extent for lambs' wools, while eastern scoured A supers have been sold at about \$1 and fine As at \$1.10 to \$1.15.

PROSPERITY HERE  
NOW, SAYS HEAD  
OF BIG RAILROAD

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 5.—"There is no longer need for speculating when prosperity will return—it is here," says R. Budd, president of the Great Northern road. Other business leaders are equally optimistic, although prices of some farm products are considered too low, and a coal shortage is imminent, despite special efforts to rush shipments. Conditions in the northwest are sound, with prosperity at hand, but no boom, business leaders emphasize.

Pointing to railroad traffic as an index of business, President Budd says: "On the Great Northern, products of agriculture, mines, and forests constitute about 80 per cent of traffic. All these commodities show a large increase, the aggregate on this road being 70 per cent over last year and 15 per cent over five-year average in carloads handled. July showed a larger volume than a year ago, and August a still larger increase.

"Car shortages are likely this coming autumn, with some delay in moving products to market. Shopmen's strike is partly responsible, because forces at work June 30, if continued and augmented, would have placed in service many bad order cars. The season is near when all equipment should be at once, the 60 days lost cannot be recovered.

"Traffic of the northwest is highly seasonal, and during later months of the year some car shortage is normal."

DANISH BANK'S  
NOTE ISSUE GROWTH  
IN EIGHT YEARS

Special from Monitor Bureau

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 25.—At the end of July the National Bank's issue of notes was 448,000,000 kroner, compared with 156,000,000 kroner on the similar date in 1914. On the other hand deposits in banks and savings banks had increased from 1,746,000,000 kroner eight years ago to 5,306,000,000 kroner on July 31, 1922, the latter figure, however, showing a decrease of about 470,000,000 kroner compared with the corresponding figure of 1921.

The circulation of notes, also shows a decrease compared with 1921 when on March 31 it reached 517,000,000 kroner. The total balance of all Danish banks on July 31, 1922 was 4,542,662,132 kroner, of which 2,869,706,336 kroner came upon the four leading Copenhagen banks.

SECURITIES ARE  
SOLD AT AUCTION

Wise, Hobbs & Arnold of Boston today sold the following securities at public auction:

- 13 Lowell Shops com. 149 1/4, 148 1/2.
- 7 Brookside Mills 201, up 51.
- 10 Plymouth Cordage 183 1/4, up 3 1/4.
- 5 Risk Rubber first pd 65 1/2, up 10.
- 25 Standard Terminal Refg pd 101 1/4.
- 20 Boston Pier or Long Wharf 146 1/2, up 5 1/4.
- 11000 Editing Corp pd 24 1/2.
- 1 Haverhill Gas Light 80, unchanged.
- 2200 Lawrence Knitting 262 1/2 for lot.
- R. L. Day & Co. sold the following:
- 5 Beacon Trust Co. 269, unchanged.
- 7 Bay State Nat. Bank of Lawrence (Mass.) 175, off 10.
- 7 Continental Mills 145, up 5.
- 5 York Mfg. 205, up 10.
- 43 West Point Mills 180 1/2, off 9 1/2.
- 33 Lawrence Mfg 124 1/2-124, up 2.
- 90 Merrimack Mfg. common 92 1/2, off 3 1/4.
- 1 Bates Mfg 275, up 12 1/2.
- 2 West Point Mfg. 120, unchanged.
- 2 Lowell (Mass.) Bleachery 160, up 3 1/4.
- 16 Essex Company 130, up 4 1/2.
- 1 Boston Athenaeum 500, unchanged.
- 3 Cambridge Gas Light 198, off 1 1/2.
- 10 Hoyal Weaving 147.
- 33 Lawrence Gas 106 1/2, off 2 1/2.
- 3 Hood Rubber pd 100 1/2, off 1 1/2.
- 20 Nashawena rights 8 1/2.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS  
U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and vicinity: Fair and cooler tonight and Thursday; moderate north to east winds.

Southern New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday. Somewhat cooler tonight. Moderate north to east winds.

Northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday, probably showers in northern New Hampshire and northern Vermont; cooler in extreme southeastern Maine tonight; moderate north to east winds.

## Weather Outlook

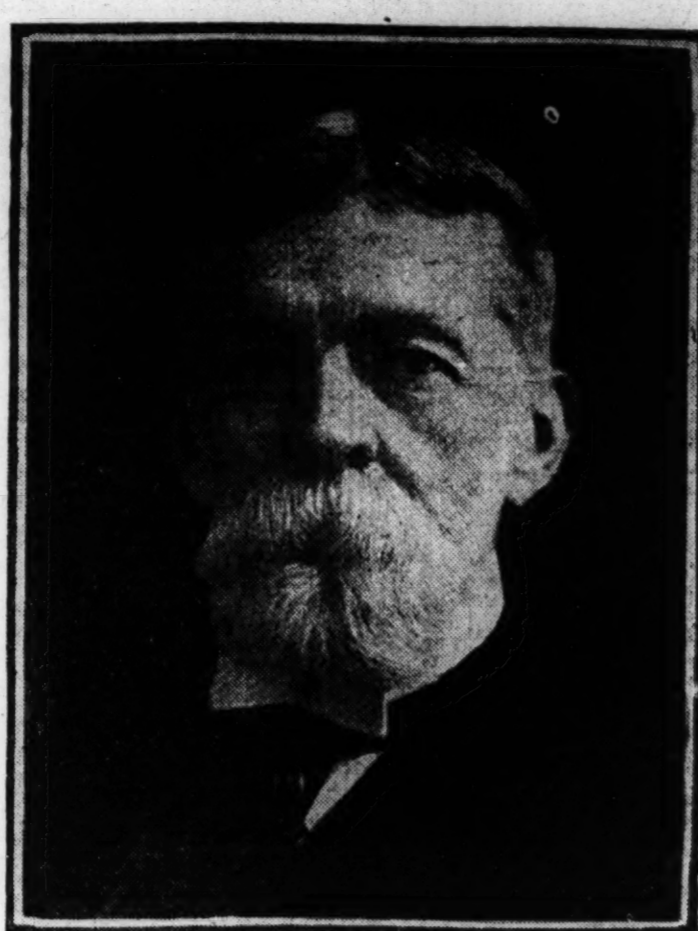
The pressure is rising north of the region of the Great Lakes and it is relatively high over the Middle Atlantic States. In the North Atlantic States the weather will be generally fair Wednesday and partly cloudy, with somewhat lower temperature on Thursday. In the Middle Atlantic States the weather will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday and without material change in temperatures.

## Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	70	Kansas City	78
Atlantic City	74	Memphis	76
Boston	70	Montreal	62
Buffalo	74	Nantucket	62
Calgary	82	New Orleans	80
Charleston	76	New York	74
Chicago	76	Philadelphia	76
Denver	60	Pittsburgh	70
Des Moines	78	Portland, Me.	70
Eastport	68	Portland, Ore.	56
Galveston	80	San Francisco	54
Hatteras	78	St. Louis	78
Helen	40	St. Paul	80
Jacksonville	74	Washington	72

CANADIAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY  
MONTREAL, Sept. 6.—The Canadian Locomotive Company for the year ended June 30, 1922, shows an operating loss of \$191,351, after taxes, compared with profits of \$827,091 in the preceding year. After providing for interest, dividends and other items, there was a deficit of \$446,299, compared with a surplus of \$340,291 in the previous year.



Charles Phelps Taft

CHARLES PHELPS TAIT spends much time at his business offices when in Cincinnati, directing the extensive interests which require his leadership. Most inspiring is the fact that a large portion of his energies are devoted to civic and cultural activities. He has made hobbies of such things as the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, which he assisted his wife in establishing, and whose deficits he has paid cheerfully for many years; the Cincinnati Art Museum, of which he is president; the May Festival Association; the zoological garden; the publishing of The Cincinnati Times-Star, which has been less of a money-making venture for him than a labor of love; and his famous art collection.

Mr. Taft received his early education in the public schools of Cincinnati, and Phillips Andover Academy. He entered Yale University in 1880, receiving his B. A. degree in 1884, and his M. A. in 1887. He studied law at Columbia Law School, receiving the Bachelor of Laws degree there in 1886. Subsequently he spent three years abroad, studying one winter in Heidelberg University, where he received the quite unusual degree of Juris Utrisque Doctor, and another winter in the Sorbonne in Paris. Thence he went to Italy for three months, and subsequently visited and studied in England and Scotland.

On his return home he practiced law with Gen. Edward F. Noyes until the latter became Governor of Ohio, two years later, and Mr. Taft became a member of the State Legislature. Then he engaged in law practice with his father, Judge Alphonso Taft, a famous man in his day, and his brother, Peter Taft. In 1895 he was elected to Congress on the Republican ticket. Later he was urged to run for the vice-presidency of the United States on a ticket with Thomas B. Reed, in opposition to the ticket headed by William McKinley, but he refused. He was president of the electoral college in 1905, which cast its vote for Theodore Roosevelt. In 1908 he was again a presidential elector and had the pleasure of casting his ballot for his brother, William Howard Taft, the former President, and now Chief Justice in the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Taft's newspaper connection began in 1879 when, in association with his father-in-law, David Sinton, he acquired the Cincinnati Times. A year later they acquired The Cincinnati Star and merged the two into what is now The Times-Star. He has the distinction of having been the first newspaper publisher to propose the installation of leased wire service for the collection and distribution of news; and he also was the first to install such service.

A few of the enterprises which Mr. Taft heads are the 80,000-acre Taft ranch in San Patricio and Aransas Counties, Texas; famous for its fine cattle and cotton production; hotels in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and other large cities; office buildings in Cincinnati and Chicago; the Cincinnati Street Railway Company; the Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company, and the Dixie Terminal Building, Cincinnati. He is a director in the Columbia Gas & Electric Company, the Cincinnati & Suburban Bell Telephone Company, the Citizens' National Bank, Cincinnati; department stores in Chicago and Cincinnati. For some years he was the owner of the Chicago baseball team of the National League.

Among his many philanthropies are large contributions to the endowment funds of Harvard, Princeton, and the University of Cincinnati.

Hardware Trade  
IS INCREASING  
NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—In its weekly market summary Hardware Age will say tomorrow: Price advances featured the markets last week. There are many jobbers and manufacturers who believe that the market is pointing to a further advance in steel products. It is pointed out, however, that this can only be a temporary condition because of the fact that basic undercurrents in the market are working toward a lower level.

The volume of business is increasing. Demands for steel are becoming more vigorous. Shortages are more apparent. Prices generally are moving upward. Collections are slightly improved. The possibilities of freight congestion this fall are being taken into consideration by both retailers and jobbers, and larger orders are said to be the result.

EASTERN MFG. CO.  
EARNINGS GAIN

The Eastern Manufacturing Co. has since the middle of July been feeling, in no unmistakable manner, the improvement in the pulp and paper business, which has been reflected in the profit and loss statement for the period ended August 12.

Incoming orders indicate that satisfactory profits will accrue for the balance of the year. Pulp shipments have been climbing, and for the last few weeks orders for paper have been in excess of the normal output. Contracts have been closed for the installation of equipment to burn oil and a contract made for oil on a basis which will show lower fuel costs than were obtained from coal previous to the advance in price due to the strike.

BELGIAN CONGO  
TO GROW COTTON

Belgium plans to develop cotton growing in the Belgian Congo extensively, according to W. A. Mees, an agricultural engineer of Brussels, who is studying cotton in Texas preparatory to establishing the first cotton-breeding station in Belgium's African possession.

He says much of the Belgian Congo, the area of which exceeds 900,000 square miles, is ideally adapted to the production of cotton. Belgium is interested in supplying her mills, which are handicapped by the present price of cotton.

KENYA FINDS  
STATE FINANCE  
HARD PROBLEM

Drastic Reductions in Public  
Expenses Found Necessary  
to Meet Conditions

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The finances of the Colony, formerly known as British East Africa, but recently renamed Kenya, after the great mountain of that name within the territory, are in a bad way. Drastic reductions in public expenditure have therefore become necessary and latest advices from the Colony indicate that the situation is being adequately dealt with.

The present expenditure is at the rate of £2,000,000 annually, but, with the proposed cuts, that for 1923 has been whittled down to £1,400,000. This substantial decrease will be effected by a heavy reduction in the staff and activities of almost all Government departments.

The value to the community of the agricultural and native departments, however, has been appreciated, and these services will not share the experience of other branches of the administration.

## Plans to Save Money

One of the plans for saving money is to amalgamate the police and military forces, and thus to form an armed constabulary. This plan would effect an annual saving of £60,000.

The currency problem has had much to do with the present financial stringency. Originally the Indian rupee at 15 to the sovereign was the standard coin, and this ratio was maintained for many years by the Government of India. In 1917, however, the rupee began to rise and early in 1920 its value was no less than 2s. 9d. It was then decided to fix the rate in the East Africa Protectorate (as Kenya was known until July 23, 1920), the Uganda Protectorate, and the Tanganyika Territory at 2s. to the rupee. Later the shilling was made the standard coin and arrangements were made to withdraw the Indian rupee which was demonetized from circulation in July, 1921.

The Local Board of Currency Commissioners was terminated and the currency of the Colony is now controlled by the East Africa Currency Board in London. This board is represented in Kenya by the chief of customs at Mombasa as currency officer, with the assistance of the treasury officer.

Stabilization of the Currency  
The stabilization of the currency had a most unfortunate effect on the prosperity of the country, and the practical result was to increase the cost of production and the amount of outstanding debts by about 50 per cent.

This currency problem coincided with an increase in the cost of production which was shared with the rest of the world and came, also, at a time when markets were showing distinct signs of restriction. The result was that at one time there was hardly a single productive undertaking of any kind which was paying. Such industries as cotton, rubber, sisal, sugar and others all showed heavy losses.

While the financial situation was thus parlous the question of the position of the many Indians in the Colony became acute. The last Imperial Conference passed a resolution to the effect "that in the interests of the solidarity of the British Commonwealth it is desirable that the rights of Indians should be recognized."

The population of Kenya consists of 2,529,133 persons, including 25,982 Asiatics and only 9551 Europeans. Equal political rights as between the Indians and Europeans would thus mean the immediate dominance of the Indians. In these circumstances Kenya sent a deputation of Europeans to interview General Smuts, South African Minister of the Interior, with a view of obtaining his intercession with the Imperial Government on their behalf. General Smuts was appealed to as South Africa discredited from the opinion of the Imperial Conference, just quoted, "in view of the exceptional circumstances of the greater part of the Union."

General Smuts's first and last a statesman, and he counseled strict adherence to constitutional methods as more likely to achieve the ends of the colonists than unconstitutional forms of agitation, which, he added, must alienate the sympathy of the homeland.

The colonists returned disgruntled. Despite his troubles, financial and otherwise, it may safely be predicted that Kenya with its 248,800 square miles of rich and fertile territory will shortly emerge on a period of prosperity and happiness. The white settlers are men of fine stamp and will surely triumph over their temporary difficulties.

WHITE EAGLE OIL'S NET PROFITS  
The July net income of White Eagle Oil & Refining totaled \$281,401 before depreciation, depletion, and federal income tax, compared with \$188,262 for July, 1921. The net income for the first seven months of 1922 amounted to \$1,716,012, compared with \$783,542 in 1921. Seven months' earnings were at the annual rate of \$9.19 a share on stock.

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BITUMINOUS COAL  
CONDITIONS ARE  
MUCH IMPROVED

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—The Black Diamond says: Bituminous conditions are much improved. The market tone in general is much more cheerful and supply decidedly more plentiful. The week's production increased over 1,000,000 tons. Despite declines in prices in fields that worked during the strike, there is much dissatisfaction over prices, mainly in regions where mines have just reopened and reductions were expected. Instead of \$1 to \$2 advance over last spring. Cries of profiteering in the daily press inspire in domestic consumers the forlorn hope that cheaper coal may be had prior to cold weather.

Apart from the domestic trade, conditions here begin to approach normal. Practically all Illinois mines are producing, the State averaging above 55 per cent of capacity and all larger companies have orders for every ton they can produce until April.

Steam coal demand has been decidedly keen. Retail dealers' commitments, while less than expected, bulk fairly large. Screenings range from \$4.25 to \$4.75, mine run \$4.50 to \$4.75, prepared sizes \$5 to \$5.15. Where contracts cover 19 months screenings go at \$3.50. Having no instructions from Washington, operators price their coal as they see fit. Indiana mines are rapidly getting back, and ship considerable to Chicago at about the Illinois prices.

Embargoes have shut out smokeless. Conditions in the northwest are daily becoming more acute because of the delay in moving coal allotted under priority orders. Receipts are three shipments behind. Six cargoes arriving last week greatly relieved the industries.

The anthracite situation continues grave, and every influence is being brought to assure adequate supply when mining is resumed.

LANDMANDSBANK  
DIRECTORATE GAINS  
A NEW MEMBER

Special from Monitor Bureau

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 25.—Great importance is being attached to the doings of and unprecedented heavy losses incurred by Denmark's largest bank, the Landmandsbank. Much criticism has been leveled at the management, but general satisfaction has been caused by the announcement that the respected and popular chairman of the Copenhagen Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Ernest Meyer, has been prevailed upon to join the directorate of the Landmandsbank. On doing this he gives up his partnership in the firm of Beckett & Meyer, which his father is carrying on. Whether he will resign the chairmanship of the Copenhagen Chamber of Commerce is a question.

Mr. Harlaff, a director of the bank, has desired to retire after 50 years' service, and Mr. Chr. Sonne, a well-known and much respected farmer, has joined the bank in connection with its mortgage department. These changes are considered to forecast a more cautious course for the future than during the last few years.

BANKS CONTINUE  
TO BUY SECURITIES

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—That the bull market has much further to go is indicated by the fact that banks continue to accumulate securities. Figures compiled from statements of 800 leading banks show that, for the week ended Aug. 23, they increased their investments owned by \$16,432,000. Since Jan. 4 these same banks have increased investments \$984,323,000. These 800 banks include the country's largest banks, and their officers are necessarily highly specialized. Figures compiled from every move that might affect the value of securities, and the fact that they continue to accumulate gives some idea of the buying power behind this market.

Many expect bank buying of securities to continue all the present year. The fact that they are practical buyers of debt to the federal reserve banks leaves no other investment outlet for surplus funds.

Contrary to popular belief, commercial loans show no indication of expansion. It is true that the agricultural sections are using more bank credit, but the non-agricultural sections are using less, thus completely offsetting the demand for crop-moving funds.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS  
August business on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas was the largest this year for the system, having moved 137,217 loaded cars, nearly 18,000 above July and 5000 ahead of the best previous month this year. The average daily movement was 428 cars for August, compared with 338 for July. Reclusive Schaff says the road entered September with much better traffic conditions than at the first of August.

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# BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## STOCK MARKET

### PRICES DROP PRECIPITATELY

#### Weakness Develops in Afternoon Trading on New York Exchange

Opening prices in today's New York stock market were irregular but with gains outnumbering losses. With few exceptions standard industrial shares showed fractional gains. Rails were mixed, a few issues like Norfolk and Western, Baltimore and Ohio and Rock Island moving to higher levels, while Northern Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Union Pacific and Canadian Pacific lost ground.

United States Steel sold off slightly but independent stocks were generally higher. A fair demand was evidenced for copper shares. Anaconda, Ray and Inspiration bettered their positions. Advances of a point or more were recorded by Consolidated Gas and American Car, Mexican Petroleum, Mexican Seaboard and Pan American issues were reactionary.

**General List Heavy**  
The market turned heavy as the morning progressed. Early losses were extended, and several previously strong shares receded below yesterday's final prices. Rails were freely offered, declines of a point or more being recorded by Canadian Pacific, "Nickel Plate," Norfolk and Western, and Union Pacific. Mexican oil shares continued reactionary in response to reports of heavily decreased production. Other outstanding weak spots were Famous Players, American Radiator, Otis Elevator, International Harvester, Allied Chemicals, Marine preferred, and American Express, the last named dropping nearly 5 points. Equipments furnished the only general exception to the downward trend. American Car climbed 2 points, Pullman 1 1/2, and Baldwin 3/4.

Call money opened at 4 1/4 per cent and eased to 4 before noon.

**French Bonds Strong**  
Continued strength of French securities featured today's early dealings in the bond market. Seine, Bordeaux, 6s, and Paris-Lyon-Mediterannean 6s were each up a point, and gains of 1/2 to 3/4 were registered by Marcellin 6s and French 7 1/2s and 7 1/2s were up 1/2.

Railroad mortgages also were fairly active, gains of substantial fractions being noted in Northern Pacific 6s, Washburn first 5s, Long Island refunding 4s, Chicago & Alton 3 1/2s, and Atchafalpa 4s. Norfolk and Western convertible 6s receded slightly.

In the industrial and public utility groups, Kelly Springfield 8s, and Brooklyn Union Gas 7s advanced moderately, while American Telephone convertible 6s eased a bit.

Liberty issues held steady.

#### Reaction Is Substantial

The reaction became more pronounced in the early afternoon, losses in active issues ranging from 1 to nearly 5 points. Bearish operations by professional interests, which contributed substantially to the marked slump in prices, was founded on the belief that the market after an extraordinary display of strength throughout labor troubles, was due for a reaction.

A gradual recovery began to set in about mid-afternoon. Some of the more popular shares, which were more than 2 points or more below yesterday's closing prices were Retail Stores, International Harvester, Corn Products, American Telephone, Mexican Petroleum, Atlantic Coast Line, and Gulf Steel.

#### BRITISH BUILDING OF SHIPS ACTIVE

LONDON (by mail)—Prospects for shipbuilding on the Tyne are slightly more hopeful. Instructions have been received to proceed on the construction of two large passenger vessels for the British India Line. Ship repairing is brisk. The demand for marine boilers has increased.

An offer by a Glasgow firm to lay down four large vessels speculatively to provide work, if the men would accept pre-war wages, plus whatever bonuses they might be entitled to, has been rejected. The men argue the proposal is a breach of the national agreement and acceptance would lead to general reductions. A further reaction of the war bonus in the shipbuilding industry will be taken up at a fresh conference to be held soon.

Belfast yards show great signs of revival, and Harland & Wolff are proceeding with several large steamers lying idle some time.

#### NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Hents & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last sale	Prev close
Oct. ....	20.95	21.17	20.53	20.60	21.10
Nov. ....	21.10	21.40	20.75	20.86	21.34
Dec. ....	21.03	21.27	20.60	20.69	21.17
Jan. ....	21.10	21.34	20.72	20.81	21.23
Feb. ....	21.12	21.28	20.68	20.80	21.20
Mar. ....	20.95	20.99	20.60	20.60	21.00
Spots	20.85, down	50	points.		

## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

MORE THAN FIFTY  
POINTS ADVANCE  
FOR MANY STOCKS

Rise in Various Individual Issues  
Since the Lows of  
1921

The advance in individual stocks during the present bull movement is perhaps little realized by the mere followers of averages. The upward swing has been in progress for more than a year, during which period, calling the 1921 lows the starting point, the Dow-Jones railroad average has advanced 26.56 points, the industrials 37.39 points and the copper 13.25 points. The war highs and subsequent lows showed spreads as follows: Railroads 41.51 points, industrials 44.20 points and copper 34.31 points. Thus the rails in the present bull market have still 15 points to go to equal the advance in the previous upward movement, the copper 21 points and the industrials only 7 points.

Some students of the market think that the railroad average will cross the industrial before the culmination of the bull movement. Below is appended a list of stocks which have made gains of more than 50 points from their 1921 lows, but which, it will be noted, do not include a single rail or copper stock:

	High for week ended	1921 Sept. 2, Pts. low	1922 Sept. 2, Pts. adv.
Allied Chemical	100	40	60
American Ice	115	65	50
Amer. Car & Fdy.	115	65	50
Amer. Locomotive	115	65	50
Amer. Radiator	115	65	50
Baldwin Locomotive	115	65	50
Bklyn. Union Gas	115	65	50
Burns Bros. A.	115	65	50
Columbia Gas & Elec.	115	65	50
Continental Can	115	65	50
Consolidated Gas	115	65	50
Corn Products	115	65	50
Elec. Storage Battery	115	65	50
Famous Players	115	65	50
General Electric	115	65	50
Gulf States Steel	115	65	50
Laclede Gas	115	65	50
Mexican Petroleum	115	65	50
May Department	115	65	50
National Biscuit	115	65	50
Otis Elevator	115	65	50
Peoples Gas	115	65	50
Stand. Oil New Jersey	115	65	50
United Fruit	115	65	50
Woolworth	115	65	50

\*Actual quotation 48—equal to 1921 low basis.

## MONEY MARKET

	Boston	New York
Call loans—		
Renewal rate	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Outside com'l paper	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Year money	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Customers' com'l ins.	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Indiv. cus. col. ins.	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Bar silver in New York	35 1/2	35 1/2
Bar silver in London	35 1/2	35 1/2
Mexican dollars	53 1/2	53 1/2
Bar gold in London	92 1/2	92 1/2
Canadian ex. dis. (%)	1-32	1-32
Domestic bar silver	93 1/2	93 1/2

## Leading Central Bank Rates

	PC.	Chicago	PC.
Boston	4	4	4
New York	4	4	4
Philadelphia	4	4	4
Cleveland	4	4	4
Richmond	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4
San Francisco	4	4	4
London	4	4	4
Paris	4	4	4
Berlin	4	4	4
Bombay	4	4	4
Brussels	4	4	4
Amsterdam	4	4	4
Stockholm	4	4	4
Copenhagen	4	4	4
Helsinki	4	4	4
Lisbon	4	4	4

## Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	4,235,727	7,833,800
Year ago today	4,235,727	7,833,800
Balances	12,000,000	66,000,000
Year ago today	10,970,273	66,000,000
F. R. bank credit	11,774,788	40,000,000

## Spot, Boston delivery

	Current	Previous
Prime Eligible Banks	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
60-90 days	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
30-60 days	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
Under 30 days	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
Least Known Banks	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
60-90 days	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
30-60 days	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
Under 30 days	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
Eligible Private Banks	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
60-90 days	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
30-60 days	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
Under 30 days	3 1/2%	3 1/2%

## Foreign Exchange Rates

	Current	Previous
Sterling	4.46 1/2	4.47
France	165.15	165.15
Germany	100.00	100.00
Italy	100.00	100.00
Spain	166.67	166.67
Sweden	100.00	100.00
Denmark	100.00	100.00
Norway	100.00	100.00
Finland	100.00	100.00
Poland	100.00	100.00
Hungary	100.00	100.00
Rumania	100.00	100.00
Yugoslavia	100.00	100.00
Czechoslovakia	100.00	100.00
Slovenia	100.00	100.00
Portugal	100.00	100.00
Turkey	100.00	100.00
Shanghai	100.00	100.00
Hong Kong	100.00	100.00
Bombay	100.00	100.00
Calcutta	100.00	100.00

\*1913 average \$24.44 cts. per rupee.

## BOSTON STOCKS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am. Pneumatic	110	110	110	110
Am. T. & T.	110	110	110	110
Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	110	110	110	110
Am. Woolen	110	110	110	110
Am. Woolen	110	110	110	110
Am. Woolen	110	110	110	110
Am. Woolen	110	110	110	110
Am. Woolen	110	110	110	110
Am. Woolen	110	110	110	110
Am. Woolen	110	110	110	110

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am. Woolen	110	110	110	110
Am. Woolen	110	110	110	110
Am. Woolen	110	110	110	110
Am. Woolen	110	110	110	110
Am. Woolen	110	110	110	110
Am. Woolen	110	110	110	110
Am. Woolen	110	110	110	110
Am. Woolen	110	110	110	110
Am. Woolen	110	110	110	110

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am. Woolen	110	110	110	110
Am. Woolen	110	110	110	110
Am. Woolen	110	110	110	110
Am. Woolen	110	110	110	110
Am. Woolen	110	110	110	110
Am. Woolen	110	110	110	110
Am. Woolen	110	110	110	110
Am. Woolen	110	110	110	110
Am. Woolen	110	110	110	110

## LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Liberty Bonds	110	110	110	110
Liberty Bonds	110	110	110	110
Liberty Bonds	110	110	110	110
Liberty Bonds	110	110	110	110
Liberty Bonds	110	110	110	110

## OTHER BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Other Bonds	110	110	110	110
Other Bonds	110	110	110	110
Other Bonds	110	110	110	110
Other Bonds	110	110	110	110
Other Bonds	110	110	110	110

## COST OF FOOD

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Despite industrial disorders, the cost of food is coming down, the United States Labor Department reports. From July 15 to Aug. 15 the decline ranged from 5 per cent in Milwaukee and Springfield, Ill., to 1 per cent in Richmond, Port. land, Me., Los Angeles and Dallas, Tex. The decline was 10 per cent in Indianapolis, Peoria, St. Louis and St. Paul; 3 per cent in Chicago, Kansas City, Manchester, Omaha and Philadelphia; and 2 per cent in Baltimore, Bridgeport, Buffalo, Detroit, New Haven, New York, Providence, Rochester, N. Y., and Washington, D. C.

During the year from Aug. 15, 1921, to Aug. 15, 1922, the cost of food decreased as follows: Kansas City and Manchester, 14 per cent; Indianapolis, Milwaukee, and Providence, 13 per cent; Bridgeport, Norfolk, St. Paul, and Springfield, 12 per cent; Chicago, Detroit, Peoria, Philadelphia, Rochester, and Washington, 11 per cent; St. Louis, N. Y., Portland, Me., and St. Paul, 10 per cent; Baltimore and New Haven, 9 per cent; Richmond, 8 per cent; Omaha, 7 per cent; Little Rock and Los Angeles, 6 per cent; Dallas, 4 per cent.

Compared with the average in 1913, the cost is 51 per cent higher in Richmond; 47 per cent in Washington; 44 per cent in Buffalo, Detroit and Providence; 43 per cent in Baltimore, Chicago and New York; 42 per cent in Dallas; 39 per cent in Manchester, Milwaukee, New Haven and St. Louis; 37 per cent in Philadelphia; 36 per cent in Omaha; 35 per cent in Little Rock; 32 per cent in Kansas City; 32 per cent in Indianapolis and Los Angeles.

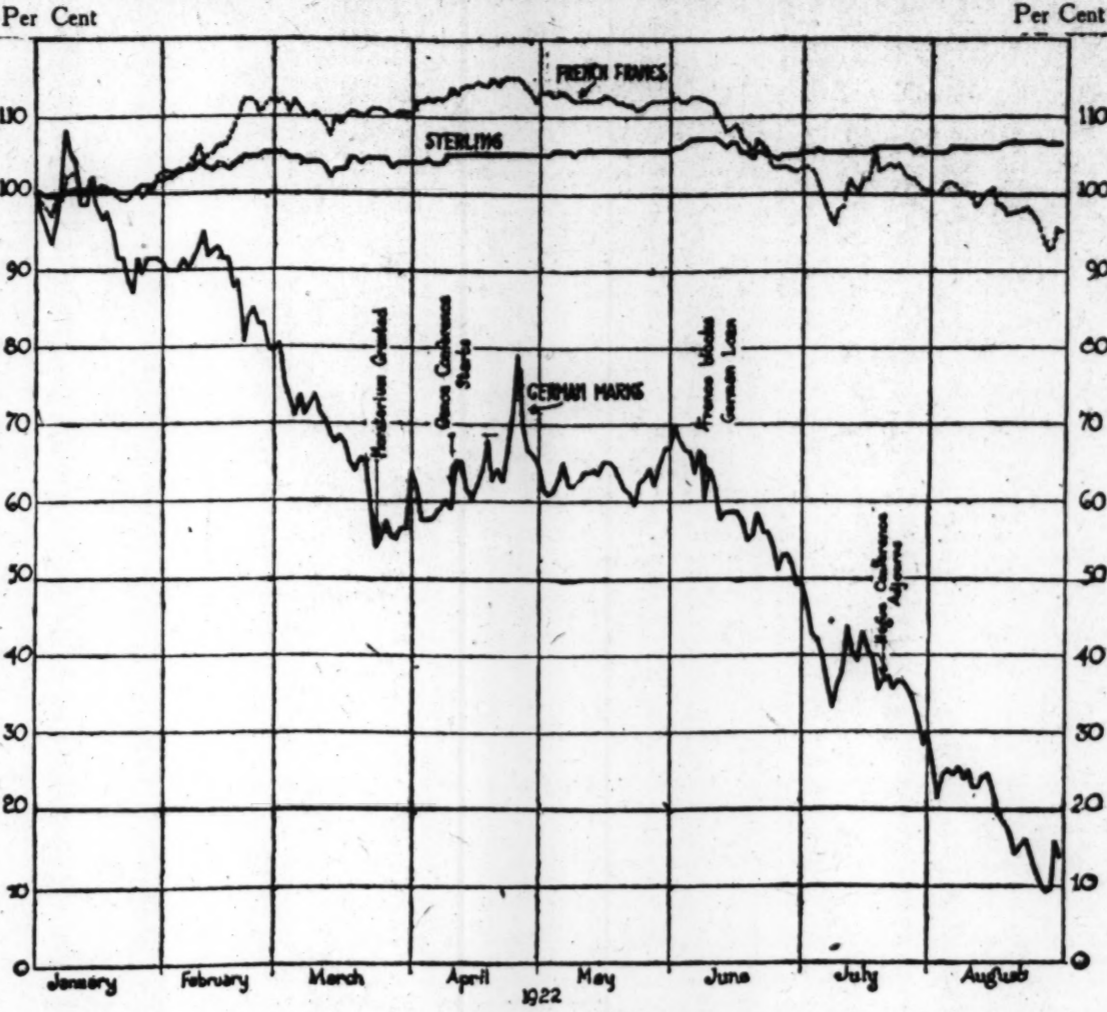
## CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Sept.	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
Dec.	1.01 1/2	1.01 1/2	1.01 1/2	1.01 1/2
May	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2
Corn	.61 1/2	.61 1/2	.61 1/2	.61 1/2
Sept.	.61 1/2	.61 1/2	.61 1/2	.61 1/2
Dec.	.62 1/2	.62 1/2	.62 1/2	.62 1/2
May	.66 1/2	.66 1/2	.66 1/2	.66 1/2
Oats	.34 1/2	.34 1/2	.34 1/2	.34 1/2
Sept.	.34 1/2	.34 1/2	.34 1/2	.34 1/2
Dec.	.35 1/2	.35 1/2	.35 1/2	.35 1/2
May	.38 1/2	.38 1/2	.38 1/2	.38 1/2
Lard	9.97	10.22	9.97	10.22
Sept.	9.97	10.22	9.97	10.22
Dec.	10.02	10.27	10.02	10.27
May	9.10	9.17	9.10	9.17

## WESTERN ELECTRIC EXPANDS

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—The Western Electric Company will begin the construction of another \$1,000,000 building at Hawthorne this month.

## STERLING FIRM AS FRANCS AND MARKS DROP



The precipitous decline which has taken place in the German mark since Premier Poincaré refused to agree to having the committee of bankers proceed with its plans for an international loan last June is clearly brought out in the above chart.

At the low point reached after the failure of the recent conference of the Allied premiers at London, the mark was worth only one-tenth of the value at which it started the year and less than a fifth of that obtaining when the bankers' committee was in session.

The sympathetic decline in francs which has occurred since the latter time is also plain. Sterling meanwhile has held steady in a noteworthy fashion. Many well-posted observers now believe that unless France radically changes her policy it soon will be too late to save the remains of the existing German currency structure.

## STABILITY IS STILL FEATURE IN LONDON LIST

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Stability continued to prevail generally in the stock markets here today. Sentiment remained cheerful. Operations in oils broadened, with the tone confident. Royal Dutch was 39 1/2, Shell Transport & Trading 44 1/2, and Mexican Eagle 3 1/2.

Consols for money were 57 1/2. Grand Trunk 1/2, De Beers 12 1/2, Rand Mines 27 1/2. Money 2 per cent. Discount rates, short and three months' bills, 2 1/2 per cent.

## FISHER BODY'S SURPLUS GAINS

A financial statement for the three months ended July 31, 1922, of the Fisher Body Corporation and subsidiaries, exclusive of the Ohio Company, shows a surplus of \$1,738,433 after allowing for preferred dividends to \$2.35 a share on outstanding 500,000 shares of no par common, compared with a surplus of \$1,212,236 or \$2.30 in the similar period of 1921.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

In restoring devastated regions, France has spent 45,000,000 francs. The Soviet is said to have approved the formation of an American company to manufacture cellulose in Russia for the first six months of 1922 were \$1,755,282, compared with imports of \$2,609,382.

## RAILROAD TRAFFIC INCREASES

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 6.—Pennsylvania's northwestern region handled 11,005 loaded cars and 4240 empties Aug. 27, a new high daily record since regional organization, and, presumably, in the history of the road.

## WESTERN BUSINESS CONDITIONS ARE MORE ENCOURAGING

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Confidence in the ultimate favorable outcome of general business developments in the west appears to be strongly entrenched among western financial and trade leaders, and in spite of the distressing labor conditions. The railroads do not appear to be in any way crippled yet, and traffic conditions are still fairly good, judging from the heavy movement of grain and the increased loadings of revenue freight on many lines.

The active production of coal is stimulating industrial work on a great scale, and the steel trade reports are indicative of an encouraging trade tendency, with the general demand broad enough to necessitate the raising of prices in some cases. The raising of wages for general labor in many plants is regarded as an indication of future activity.

Some local strikes have been settled on the railroads, but there is no break indicated in the deadlock between rail managers and the shopmen's leaders. Encouraging advices are reported in regard to general school and motor industry in spite of the announcement the Ford plants will be closed down. Automobile accessory companies are doing a big business, which is a good index of the general activity in the motor field.

The erection of small buildings is going on apace throughout the cities, in regular and general school buildings, an almost unprecedented general demand for supplies of lumber and other material. Cheap money is a helpful influence in this line, and the housing shortage will soon be a thing of the past if it is not already.

## DIVIDENDS

The Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company has declared a back dividend of \$1.75 a share on the second preferred stock for the period from Nov. 1 general stock of the company Nov. 1 next to stock of record Oct. 17. The directors also declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on first preferred stock, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 15.

The American Gas Company has declared a dividend of 1 per cent on its common stock, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 10. The Public Service Corporation of New Jersey declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on common and 2 per cent on preferred, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 15.

The Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 31. The Kellogg Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share on the common stock, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 20.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent on the common stock and of 2 1/2 per cent on the preferred, both payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 16. The South Porto Rico Sugar Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 16.

The S. H. Kress Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 20. The Detroit-Cleveland Navigation Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 15.

The Continental Can Company declared the regular quarterly 1 1/2 per cent preferred dividend, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20. The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of \$1 on both common and preferred stocks, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

## ASSOCIATED OILS EARNINGS

The Associated Oil Company for the six months ended June 30, 1922, reports a surplus of \$2,704,449 after interest, federal income taxes, equal to \$4.50 a share on \$37,777,755 stock compared with \$3.03, 754, or \$7.59 a share in the similar period of 1921.

## GERMANY'S TRADE WITH FRANCE IS BECOMING ACTIVE

Two Countries Said to Be More Dependent Upon Each Other Than Ever Before

PARIS (by mail).—The economic aspect of Franco-German relations is attracting more attention. Before the war, Germany exported to France more than any other country save England and imported from France more than any other nation save England and Belgium. This was the order of the four chief traders with France, in millions of francs in a typical year:

	Imported from	Exported to
England	1016	1361
Germany	999	1143
United States	890	821
Belgium	840	431

Germany supplied chiefly coal, machinery and general school and motor industry in spite of the announcement the Ford plants will be closed down. Automobile accessory companies are doing a big business, which is a good index of the general activity in the motor field.

The erection of small buildings is going on apace throughout the cities, in regular and general school buildings, an almost unprecedented general demand for supplies of lumber and other material. Cheap money is a helpful influence in this line, and the housing shortage will soon be a thing of the past if it is not already.

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## COMMODITY PRICES

## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CLOSE CONTESTS  
FEATURE OF PLAY

Guilford, Evans, Jones, Ouimet, and Sweetser Most Likely to Come Through Next Round

Close contests and good golf featured this morning's play in the second round of the United States amateur golf championship played at the Country Club links, Brookline. Champion J. P. Guilford of Boston, former champion Charles Evans Jr. of Chicago, R. T. Jones Jr., Atlanta, F. D. Ouimet of Boston and J. W. Sweetser of New York look like the most likely survivors among the top notchers for the round to come.

All are playing at best form, setting a standard rarely seen in national amateur championships in recent years. The British competitive element begins to look less dangerous and so do the chances of an unknown coming through to the final round. All of the men surviving today's fray, it is safe to say, will be of true championship caliber.

Large galleries followed the play this morning, in spite of very muggy weather and a hot sun. The course was almost entirely dried out, and many expressed wonder at this fact, inasmuch as the average links built on such low ground would take a week of sun for an equal drying. Due to the return of normal playing conditions, the long hitter is not due to get any more undue advantage, the accurate man such as Evans being given the benefit of his finer precision.

Three of the closest contests imaginable were witnessed in the meetings of Jones and Gardner, Touhy and Aulbach, and Knepper and Ouimet. From the very first it was evident that the match between Knepper and Ouimet would be a struggle. After a pair of fine drives down the first fairway, the players' irons were not so good, Knepper being trapped at the left of the putting surface and Ouimet being high across the road at the right. Both players chipped up and missed their pars, halving the hole in 5. Knepper won the second, 4 to 6, after the Bostonian had failed to make his chip bite and had rolled over into the trap. A superb iron to within 1 1/2 feet of the third green gave Ouimet a win with a birdie 3 at this 435-yard hole. Knepper took three putts for a 5. Knepper drove into the rough on the next and approached 35 feet past the hole, but with a good recovery gained a half in 4. Ouimet went into the lead on the fifth hole by sinking a 20-footer for a birdie 3. Again the match became all even when Knepper put his second within a foot of the sixth cup and Ouimet put a 3. The Iowa resumed the lead at the short seventh, which he won in 3. A trapped drive, after a slight hook, almost caused Ouimet to lose the eighth and become 2 down. His second was a beautiful shot from the sand, but ended short, in the mounds guarding the green. He took a 5, and was left a half by his opponent, who missed his three-footer for a 4. Ouimet then lost the ninth, 4 to 5, rounding the turn 2 down.

The home holes were played by Ouimet and Knepper in 37 and 38 respectively, making the total of each man 75 and letting Knepper go to lunch with a one-hole advantage. The cards:

Knepper, out . . . 5 4 5 4 4 3 5 4 37  
Ouimet, out . . . 5 5 4 4 3 4 5 38—75  
Knepper, in . . . 5 5 4 4 4 3 4 38—75  
Ouimet, in . . . 4 5 5 4 4 3 4 37—75

Gardner and Jones both made the circuit this morning in 73, and finished all even, after Jones had been unable to take the lead, but had been unable to hold it against the fine playing of the former National title. Jones started in by winning the first three holes, the second being gained by reason of a 40-foot putt for a birdie 3. Gardner reduced the lead of his opponent at the fifth, which he won 4 and 5. Gardner made a birdie 4 on the long eleventh by chipping up dead to the pin and also took the next hole, a short one, by laying his tee shot side of the cup and holing a 2. Gardner's 3 on the fifteenth—375 yards—was also better than the brilliant southerner could do. After driving from the seventeenth tee with a one-hole advantage, Jones took the putts on the last of the morning circuit, winning the match all even at the strat of Gardner, out . . . 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 39  
Jones, out . . . 4 5 5 4 4 3 4 38—77  
Gardner, in . . . 4 5 4 5 4 3 4 38—77  
Jones, in . . . 4 5 5 4 4 3 4 37—76

Charles Evans Jr. continued in his championship form of yesterday by doing the first 13 against W. C. Fownes in 70 strokes. Evans' game simply could not be beaten, but the veteran Pennsylvanian stuck to him, being only 3 up going to the eleventh. The cards:

Evans, out . . . 4 5 5 4 4 3 4 35—35  
Fownes, out . . . 4 5 5 4 4 3 4 38—73  
Evans, in . . . 4 5 5 4 4 3 4 35—70  
Fownes, in . . . 5 5 5 4 4 3 4 38—73

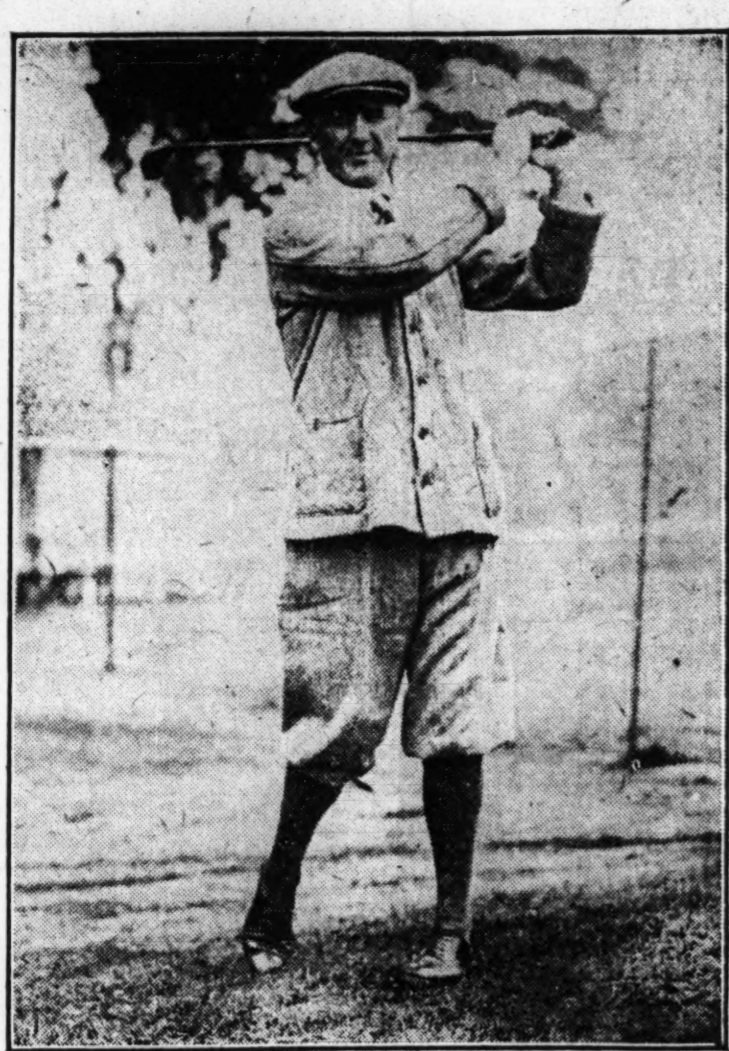
That Aulbach could gain an advantage of 2 up on the long 18th hole, is saying a lot for the skill of the youthful Boston public links man. Putt after putt of unusual length dropped for the youngster, keeping the gallery—the largest of the morning next to that following Jones and Gardner—in a constant round of applause. Only by wonderful work could the English champion of 1920 keep from being badly defeated. His recoveries were sufficiently good after a number of wild shots to make the match nip and tuck, however.

Sweetser did his best to put out one of the two Britishers remaining in the play, for he ended the forenoon round 5 up on Hunter.

Guilford looks as if he were good for a number of matches more, after his 6 up lead over R. M. Lewis of New York this morning.

Guilford, out . . . 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 37  
Lewis, out . . . 5 5 6 4 4 3 5 41  
Guilford, in . . . 4 5 5 4 4 3 4 38—75  
Lewis, in . . . 4 5 5 5 4 3 5 41—82

W. F. McPhail of Boston finished all square with the long-hitting Sweetser, H. R. Johnston, after none too



By staff photographer  
W. C. Fownes Jr., Veteran United States Golfer

spectacular playing by either man. Godchaux managed to start the afternoon's play 1 up on the other southerner, G. V. Rotan of Texas.

U. S. AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round (First Half)  
J. P. Guilford, Boston, 5 up on R. M. Lewis, Greenwich.  
W. F. McPhail, Boston, even with H. R. Johnston, St. Paul.  
R. A. Gardner, Chicago, even with R. T. Jones Jr., Atlanta.  
G. F. Aulbach, Boston, 1 up on C. J. H. Touhy, England.  
R. E. Knepper, Sioux City, 1 up on F. D. Ouimet, Boston.  
F. A. Godchaux, New Orleans, 1 up on G. V. Rotan, Texas.  
W. C. Fownes Jr., Chicago, 8 up on W. C. Fownes Jr., Pittsburgh.

Yesterday's first-round matches brought the favorites through almost without exception, often by wide margins, but in several cases, as for instance with Jones and Evans, with little to spare. With Ouimet's 70, a repetition of his score in the second half of the qualifying round the day before, Evans' 70, Knepper's like score, and Jones' 73, some idea can be gained of the kind of playing that is necessary in a national amateur championship as well as in a national open title event.

The opponent of Ouimet today is a player of courage, as is now known from his contest yesterday, if it was never known before. That Knepper, youthful Princeton University star, Western Conference golf champion in 1920, and top-notch in middle western United States circles, should win after being 6 down to W. B. Torrence of Scotland at the start of the afternoon's play is almost unbelievable; but it was done and it took a 70—no wonder he did it. There was no holding the westerner in that afternoon battle, as his game was just one procession of the kind of shots that one thinks about making, but really believes cannot be done except once or twice in a round. Driving miles, mashing dead to the pin, and finding his putting touch very early in the match, he took the lead at the seventeenth with a birdie 3, and won the match with a par 4 at the final hole.

Jones' task was about as hard as one as it is possible to imagine; he was up against an opponent who could play the very best of golf for a very long time, and it looked at many a point in the match as if the southern youth was due to succumb. Only by a display of golf almost phenomenal did the Atlanta man even up matters for the forenoon, coming home as he did in 33 strokes, three below par figures. J. J. Beadle of Philadelphia, his opponent, was defeated by Knepper; H. R. Johnston, St. Paul, Minn., defeated T. D. Armour, now living in America, but to be counted as an overseas bidder for the title. Hunter, the 1920 British champion, won from L. M. Lloyd, Greenwich, without having to do anything remarkable, the margin being 11 and 9. Touhy, another former British title, is the only remaining visitor from England to uphold the honor of the native land of the game. His win from F. C. Newton of the home club yesterday was not spectacular, but evidences of the Oxonian's ability to "come through" in true professional manner on occasion were to be seen. Touhy plays to get out the hole from the tee, and he certainly made the gallery cry "ooh" more than once yesterday.

Ouimet defeated Aylmer 6 and 4, displaying a form which augurs well for his chances in the tourney. Rounding the turn in the afternoon 5 up, he let down a bit, but at all times through the day had the match well in hand. With Evans, Ouimet, Jones and Guilford—who had no trouble in defeating M. A. Greer of Philadelphia 4 and 3—each at top form, as they apparently are, the next couple of days are bound to bring forth a battle of giants indeed.

Evans met J. G. Anderson, veteran New Yorker, at his wonderful best yesterday, and it is safe to say that the Chicagoan was more than a little concerned from the first hole to the seventeenth, where he gained the needed margin at 2 and 1. Evans' game was pretty nearly faultless, but one never knows when this champion's putter—literally speaking it is one of those curious "Schenectady" ones just now—will start to curl the ball around instead of into the hole. There is so vast a difference between the clean tap of Jones and the rather doubting stroke of Evans!

Other stars who held to their ships in the opener are: G. V. Rotan, Texas; F. A. Godchaux, New Orleans; W. C. Fownes Jr., Philadelphia. The summary:  
U. S. AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round  
J. W. Sweetser, Swaney, defeated H. E. Kenworthy, Metacomb, 10 to 3.  
W. J. Hunter, Westchester, defeated L. M. Lloyd, Greenwich, 11 and 9.  
J. P. Guilford, Woodland, defeated M. A. Greer, Philadelphia, 4 and 3.  
R. M. Lewis, Greenwich, defeated J. A. Kennedy, Tulsa, 6 and 4.  
W. F. McPhail, Norfolk, defeated Carleton Wells, Michigan, 5 and 4.  
H. R. Johnston, St. Paul, defeated T. D. Armour, New York, 7 and 5.  
R. A. Gardner, Chicago, defeated W. P. Seelye, Brooklawn, 5 and 4.  
R. T. Jones Jr., Atlanta, defeated J. J. Beadle, Philadelphia, 3 and 1.  
F. A. Godchaux, New Orleans, defeated R. S. Kampman, Pine Valley, 9 and 7.  
G. V. Rotan, Pine Valley, defeated W. W. Fritts, Schenectady, 10 and 3.  
Charles Evans Jr., Chicago, defeated J. G. Anderson, Swaney, 2 and 1.  
W. C. Fownes Jr., Pittsburgh, defeated W. C. F. Dyer, Upper Montclair, 5 and 4.  
F. C. H. Touhy, England, defeated F. C. Newton, The Country Club, 11 and 9.  
G. F. Aulbach, Scarborough, defeated Parker Schofield, Albemarle, 2 and 1.  
R. E. Knepper, Sioux City, defeated W. B. Torrence, Scotland, 2 up.  
F. D. Ouimet, Woodland, defeated C. C. Aylmer, England, 6 and 4.

MEADOWBROOK AND ARGENTINE TO MEET  
Great Polo Contest Is Expected Today at Rumson, N. J.

RUMSON, N. J., Sept. 6 (Special).—Everything portends to a titanic polo struggle today between the Argentine side and Shelburne for the right to play next Saturday in the final match for the United States open championship. On the form shown in this country the South American players do not appear to be able to defeat the team captained by L. E. Stoddard, but their past performance last week need not be taken into consideration.

While no individual of the Argentine aggregation has shown as yet he is the equal of a Capt. Devereux Milburn or a Thomas Hitchcock Jr., yet it is far from safe to say that polo critics who steadfastly maintain that at least one of these visiting players is the equal of any player in the world is wrong.

Owing to the better condition of the team and its ponies, it is quite probable that they may defeat Shelburne, and after accomplishing this successful effort which will entitle them to play in the final, continue their success and gain the open championship thus putting their status as a great team beyond dispute.

In two games of the preliminary round yesterday Orange County defeated the All-Ireland team by 7 goals to 4, and Meadowbrook won from the Anglo-American side known as Eastcott by 9 goals to 4.

In the morning game the Irish team played greatly improved polo. Though lacking in ponies, especially G. V. Douglas, who was "on foot" through most of the game, they kept the Orange players extended.

W. A. Harriman scored 5 goals and in doing so received much assistance from L. E. Stevenson and Raymond Belmont.

Other stars who held to their ships in the opener are: G. V. Rotan, Texas; F. A. Godchaux, New Orleans; W. C. Fownes Jr., Philadelphia. The summary:  
U. S. AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round  
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Owing to the better condition of the team and its ponies, it is quite probable that they may defeat Shelburne, and after accomplishing this successful effort which will entitle them to play in the final, continue their success and gain the open championship thus putting their status as a great team beyond dispute.

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W. A. Harriman scored 5 goals and in doing so received much assistance from L. E. Stevenson and Raymond Belmont.

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## NEW STADIUM TO BE READY IN 1923

California Structure Will Be Erected in Strawberry Cañon

BERKELEY, Cal., Sept. 5 (Special).—The new stadium of the University of California, for which \$1,100,000 was subscribed by the people of northern California, will be completed in time for the big games of 1923, and will be located in Strawberry Cañon, in the central part of the university, and on land belonging to the university campus, according to the announcement made by Mortimer Fleishacker, member of the board of regents of the university speaking for that board.

Erection of the stadium has been delayed by prolonged disputes over sites, by efforts on the part of landowners to force payment of exorbitant prices for their property, and by opposition to the Strawberry Cañon site, which opposition finally resulted in the resignation of at least one member of the faculty of the university. Additional land, adjoining the Strawberry Cañon site has been obtained at a reasonable price, and will furnish necessary parking and other space around the stadium, which will stand on land already owned by the university.

The board of regents also announced that it had accepted plans for the stadium, as prepared by G. F. Buckingham, and had appointed a committee to arrange the details, prepare specifications and call for bids for construction. This committee consists of J. G. Howard, architect of the University of California plan, responsible for the majority of the new buildings on the campus; Buckingham and E. E. Carpenter. Mr. Howard is chairman of the committee. Plans and specifications will be ready for inspection by contractors about the middle of October, when bids will be called for.

The stadium will have a seating capacity of 75,000, which compares with 60,000 capacity of the Leland Stanford Jr. University Stadium, the only other large bowl in California. In its erection, one side-hill in Strawberry Cañon will be cut away, the rest removed being used for a fill below, leaving a broad embankment for the foundation of the structure, which will be of concrete and steel of the coliseum type. Especial attention is being paid to exit facilities, and plans are for such a number and arrangement of entrances and exits that the stadium can be emptied in 16 minutes, even though filled to capacity. Training quarters and dressing rooms will be also of concrete, connected with the earthen floor of the stadium by tunnels.

Piedmont Avenue, one of the principal residence streets of Berkeley, will be extended into and across the university campus, so as to permit of easy access to and egress from the parking spaces at the stadium. The present road running from the campus up into Strawberry Cañon will be widened and paved so as to further aid in handling the crowds, both in automobiles, and those on foot. The large oaks which line the cañon will be preserved, and landscape gardeners will be called in to add to the beauty of the setting for the great reproduction of the Coliseum.

## "BIG TEN" WILL PICK ITS DATES

Western Conference Basketball Men to Meet at Chicago

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Schedules are to be drawn up according to the new plan and the new rules are to be interpreted at a meeting of basketball coaches of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association here Sept. 16 at Auditorium Hotel, it is announced. It is the regular annual gathering.

According to the plan adopted by the athletic directors of the Conference, every university of the "Big Ten" will meet every other member on the basketball floor at least once every two years. This plan was adopted to make the championship race more thorough and the determination of the title more satisfactory. It also aids some of the teams that have been slighted by the secure dates against the more popular opponents.

"Chicago, for instance," said Coach N. H. Norgren, "who is to represent that university, will pick six rivals, each of whom it will meet twice during the coming season. This makes 12 games as in the past. Three of these rivals will be met every year. They are to be called the natural opponents."

"But the other three that we meet this year will be substituted next year for the three remaining teams. We will meet these groups of three on alternate years," he explained today to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

It is understood that Indiana University is to have a place on the Maroon schedule for the first time in a number of seasons.

Coach Norgren believes that the rule adopted last year modifying the penalty of technical foul will be a great benefit to the game. He declares it is a great deal of unpleasant responsibility from the shoulders of the referee and umpire.

"To give a team a try at a free throw on a technical foul," he said, "is giving it an advantage it does not earn, and it is penalizing unjustly the offending team. The new rule will simply give the ball to the other side for a resumption of play. They will have to earn their points and will not have the game presented to them by technicalities."

FACTOR WINS CHESS TITLE  
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 4.—Samuel Factor of Chicago tonight won the championship of the Western Chess Association. He had a record of 2 1/2 games won to 1 1/2 lost. Factor received a silvercup and \$200 in prize money.

## English and American Yachts Ready for Races

Only Two of Last Year's Racers Will Take Part in This Year's Event

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN YACHTS IN INTERNATIONAL SERIES  
AMERICAN YACHTS  
Name Owner Helmsman  
Grebe—R. deB. Boardman—R. deB. Boardman  
L'Esprit—W. H. Childs—Butler Whiting  
Clytie—H. B. Plant—H. B. Plant  
Lea—J. F. Bermingham—Norman Hoyt

ENGLISH YACHTS  
Reg—N. C. Neill—N. C. Neill  
Cary—W. F. Robertson—W. F. Robertson  
Jean—Sir John Ward—Sir John Ward  
Colla III—F. J. Stephens—F. J. Stephens

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 5 (Special).—The first important international small boat series to be sailed in the United States since the time when the Germans sent over their Sonder Class yachts long before the war will start on Long Island Sound Saturday. The contest will be a team match between the United States and Great Britain. Each country will be represented by four yachts, which measure into the six-meter class.

All have been designed under the International Rule. This is the code under which boats are built in European waters. It is decidedly different from the Universal Rule which is used by American designers. The fact that the International Rule is being used is the result of excellent sportsmanship on the part of the American yachtsmen.

When the British-American Cup first was given shortly after the World War ended, it was planned to have American yachtsmen first build boats to the International rule and race the craft in British waters. The following year, British yachtsmen were to build boats under the Universal rule and race them here.

Last summer American yachtsmen built four yachts under the International rule and raced them on Cowses. When they came back, they brought the news that England would send four boats here this summer designed under the Universal rule. The English six-meter yacht is about the same size as the American Class R boat, a craft of about 21 feet on the waterline.

Due to the exceedingly high cost of everything connected with yachting, a Class R yacht is worth in the neighborhood of \$6000. This is an exceptionally high price to pay for so small a boat, particularly for a craft that would be worthless at the end of a series. It must be remembered that there are no Class R boats in England.

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Under the circumstances it was not at all surprising to hear that England would not find a single yachtsman willing to build a Class R boat and come here and race. For a while it looked as though the British-American Cup was going by the board. It was then that the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club of Oyster Bay, the original sponsor for the trophy, showed excellent sportsmanship. English yachtsmen could not afford to build Class R boats and race them here, American yachtsmen would again build six-meter yachts, providing the Englishmen would send a team to the United States.

It was acceptable to all hands and is the reason why six-meter and not Class R boats again are going to race for the trophy.

The series, which is to start Saturday, is to consist of six races. There will be a race sailed each day from Saturday to Saturday, inclusive, with the exception of Sunday and of Wednesday, Sept. 13. Each race will be sailed on Long Island Sound, with the starting and finishing line midway between Lloyd's Neck on the Long Island shore and Shippan Point, on the Connecticut side of the sound.

The course will be six nautical miles. It will be sailed twice, making each race 12 nautical miles in length. The first race will be sailed on Saturday, and the second on Sunday. Then there will come a triangular race. The races will alternate in this manner, until the series ends. If the wind permits, each race will start at 1:30 p. m., daylight saving time. There will be a time limit of 4 hours on each contest.

The winner of the British-American Cup will be decided on a point basis. The eight yachts will all race in one class and the winner each day will receive 8 points, the second boat 7 points, the third boat 6 points, and so on down the list, the last to finish being credited with a single point. The points will be added up at the end of the series, and the country with the greater total will win the cup. Incidentally, Commodore Ralph Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, will give a gold medal to each amateur on each boat of the winning team.

The United States will be represented by Grebe, the property of R. deB. Boardman, Lea, which belongs to J. F. Bermingham, L'Esprit, owned by Commodore W. H. Childs and H. B. Plant's Clytie. These boats were chosen as the result of an elimination series sailed off Oyster Bay a week ago. In the elimination series there were 14 yachts. The craft chosen undoubtedly were the best of the fleet. Grebe is a veteran craft designed last summer by William Gardner. She was the best of the American team beaten at Cowses. In the series abroad, Grebe finished second to Polly, the best of the British yachts. Polly scored 39 and Grebe 37 points. Grebe is considered the heavy-weather boat of the American team. The boat is sailed by R. deB. Boardman, E. N. Boardman and E. T. Irvin.

The other American craft were all built this year. Lea is considered the

light-weather mainstay of the team. She is excellent in going to windward, runs fairly well, but is not particularly partial to reaching. The boat was designed by H. J. Gleason. She is being sailed by Vice-Commodore C. S. Hoyt, Ray Bowers and Louis Bermingham, the 16-year-old son of J. F. Bermingham, owner of the yacht. Commodore W

## Rumania's Government I Said to Favor Interests of Women

## CHICAGO A. A. HAS UNBALANCED TEAM

## Strength Lies in the Middle Distance Runs and Three Jumping Events

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*Special from Monitor Pureau*

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—An unbalanced team of 14 athletes, with strength in the middle distance runs and three jumping events, but no representative in the dashes, high hurdles, or five mile run, will be sent by the Chicago Athletic Association to the National Amateur Athletic Union track and field championships at Newark, N. J., Sept. 8 to 11, it is announced here. S. H. Darwent, athletic director, will not accompany the team, Harry Klink, trainer, going in his place.

Just what the C. A. A. may be expected to do in national competition this year is a difficult matter to estimate. Since its defeat in the Central A. A. U. indoor meet last February, which it had won for 14 years successively, the club has not been active. It did not maintain an organized team this summer, and withdrew from the Central outdoor games, which it won for many years in a row.

The condition of its athletes, most of whom have made favorable records in the past, is not easily determined. Having in mind the development of competition and the incentive to keep in the top of form, they do not do themselves justice at Newark.

Three of Director Darwent's best athletes will be unable to compete for business reasons. They are E. W. Eby, star half-mileer who was formerly captain of the University of Pennsylvania track team; A. A. Schardt, mile runner, and F. G. Smart, star half-mile and broad jumper. Smart won the national and central championships in the hurdles, and was a member of the Olympic team.

In the running high jump the Cherry Circle squad has almost a sure point in D. Y. Alberts. He took first place in the event at the national games in Pasadena, Cal., last year, winning the jump-off of a tie at 6ft. 4in. He is one of the leading jumpers of this section, and is also entered in the running broad jump and the running hop, step and jump. Donald Lourie, captain of the Princeton football team last year, is to support Alberts in broad jumping.

With four representatives, the Chicago Athletic Association will make a strong effort for honors in the 440-yard run. P. M. Spink, who was fourth in this event last year, is leading the quarter-milers. One of the three new men added to the squad this summer, H. N. Yates from the University of Illinois, is entered in the event. He holds the "Big Ten" indoor record for the 880-yard run at 1m. 58 2-5s. Yates and Spink are both entered in the half mile event.

Two other aspirants in the 440-yard class are Bernard Szold, who was a member of the Miller Northwestern University, and Gusman, a veteran of the C. A. A. squad.

The second of the summer additions to the team is R. F. Wharton, formerly of the University of Illinois. He set a new record for the 440-yard race in a two-mile run at 9m. 4.5s. last winter, and finished second at the Conference outdoor meet in June.

A veteran point winner for the Cherry Circle is Alexander Zeller in the one mile walk. He won the junior national championship in the academy last year and finished third in the senior race. He will represent the Chicago team at the Newark games.

While Director Darwent will send no color bearers in the 120-yard high hurdles, he will have Lourin in the 220-yard low hurdles and J. B. Hall in the 440-yard low barriers. Hall is formerly of the University of Chi-

For pole vault honors Coach Dartwell is to send P. W. Graham, who is to lead the team in the national meet last year with a hoist of 47 ft. 4 in. and E. E. Meyers, formerly of Dartmouth College. Both of these athletes were members of the last United States Olympic team. \* Graham was a star quarterback on the University of Chicago football team in 1919.

H. C. Blackwood, formerly of North Carolina, is to represent the 160-pound shotput, the 56-pound throw and the discus throw. With the weight he was fourth at the national meet, his mark being 31 ft. 1 in. He won the "Big Ten" championship in the discus throw a year ago.

Third of the new men is E. C. Bench of Yale University. He is to enter the javelin throw. O. R. Benson, a veteran C. A. A. hammer thrower, completes the squad. He was fourth in the national meet last year with a sling of 143 ft. 8 in.

## U. S. MARINES WIN IN THREE MATCHES

SEAGIRT, N. J., Sept. 5—Riflemen of the United States Marine Corps were victors in the three matches for which they were eligible in the inter-

Private C. C. Canfield of the Marines won the all-comers long-range match at 1000 yards. He scored six bullseyes over a perfect score of 100. Capt. L. A. Wilson was second with 99 bullseyes. Private R. O. Coulter and Sergt. J. D. Nicholson tied for third place with 98.

Capt. W. W. Ashurst and Private F. F. Fulver, teamed, won the two-man team match under the auspices of the New Jersey State Rifle Association. This was shot at 600 and 1000 yards. The winning score was 237 slayes out of a possible 240. Private E. L. Blades and Sergt. A. O. Cottage scored 232 for second place. Sergt. N. Tilman and Corp. J. W.

ing and cultured young woman talked "Rumania" to a gleaner of news who listened avidly.

"The Ministry of Social Work? That is the best and most agreeable sound. Please tell me about it."

"Yes! Ah, it is a new thing with us. It has existed only since 1919. After the war, it was necessary to do something to help the poor."

"But in England it was just the reverse. Before women got the vote they were jeered at for demanding it. Now it is all a matter of course. And most people do not take any interest in politics until they are responsible citizens."

**Suffragists in Rumania**

"Peasant banks and peasant credit! But the sounds enormously advanced. The originators of the National Guilds idea—I hear that the subject is down on your program—are now promulgating a theory of credit power and democracy which they contend is the corner stone of the guilds. I wonder if your peasant banks are at all similar?"

But Miss Galitz thought not. And the just price, which is the head and front of the whole scheme, had never even been discussed. Nevertheless, the peasant banks and loans are a dead end.

Early to the welfare of women and children. I am sorry that Miss Galitz and Miss Silivici are just now—they have gone shopping. I think—as they could tell you much more about what is being done for women.

"Miss Georgescu is a university professor and Miss Silivici is the Y secretary, while I am just a student," said Miss Galitz, modestly. And it was left to others to tell of her splendid Red Cross work which has earned her a scholarship for the New York School of Social Research, to which she is presently going for a degree.

**MOTOR CAR MAKERS  
REPORT GRADUAL  
GAIN IN BUSINESS**

\* "Anticipating a smart fall business, the automotive industry is not experiencing as much of a seasonal slump in production as is usually the case at this time of the year," says the current number of Automotive Industries. "Instead there is every indication that the August figures will show more automobiles produced in this month than during July, which was the third

greatest month in a production way, in the history of the industry. Returns to date from the railroads, boats and driveways show August ahead of July.

"And this big production is being maintained in the face of manufacturing difficulties out of the ordinary in the way of a scarcity of both fuel and materials. The problem of the manufacturers has been to maintain adequate supplies of some materials and parts which has not been possible in the case of some of the factories, despite the employment of aggressive parts chasing methods.

"The industry already is feeling

**FROCKS FOR  
EARLY FALL**

—emphasizing the slender silhouette, the draped skirts, low waist lines, long panels and wide sleeves. As an attractive selection, reasonably priced.

**\$18 and higher.**

*Dress Section*

**JKlines**

606-608 Washington thru to Sixth

Some what the effects of the coal shortage. There is no accumulation of supplies. Factories generally have been able so far to avoid curtailment because of lack of power.

"With the price reduction wave apparently wholly spent, the attention of the industry has been turned to new passenger car models, of which there has been a wealth since Aug. 1. Several old line companies, whose designs have been changed only slightly, if at all, have modernized both their chassis and body construction. Many manufacturers have added more models, particularly in the sport line. The fall season will open a rich array of automotive merchandise for public inspection."

ST. LOUIS

The children are well satisfied when they get more of their delicious, always satisfying Holsum Bread. Your grocer has it fresh every day. Feed it to your little ones at every meal and between times.

HEYDT BAKERY SAINT LOUIS

AMERICAN BAKERY CO.

MISS JAMES SAILS  
FOR LIVERPOOL, ENG.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6—Miss Hilda James, England's leading woman swimmer, sailed from here yesterday

on the Mauretania, for her home in Liverpool. The aquatic star was accompanied by her coach, W. J. Howcroft, and Mrs. Howcroft. Before boarding the ship Miss James was arish in her praise of the treatment accorded her while on her visit to this country. The English swimmer

Miss James broke the world's record for 300 meters and 300 yards while in this country and won the American medley championship title. In addition, the English star finished

hired in the J. P. Day Cup race, which was contested four days after her arrival.

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**PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING**

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Oakland	100	57	.637
San Francisco	100	57	.637
Portland	98	59	.624
Los Angeles	91	67	.578
Salt Lake City	75	83	.475
Portland	66	92	.418

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**HORSE COMPANY**  
Established 1890

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS  
IN ALL CLASSES OF HORSES AND  
MULES**

**St. Louis National Stock Yards, Ill.**

Seattle .....	84	465
Portland .....	60	385
Sacramento .....	60	385

**RESULTS TUESDAY**

Vernon 4, Salt Lake City 2.  
 Sacramento 3, Oakland 2 (14 innings).  
 Seattle-San Francisco (postponed).

**TO SEND MAYFLOWER PLANS**  
GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 6.—The plans of the fishing schooner Mayflower of Boston, entered as a contender in the elimination trials off this port to decide the American challenger in the international races this fall, will be forwarded immediately to the trustees of the International fishermen's race at Halifax. The plans were presented by the trustees, who were asked to examine them before deciding whether to accept the Mayflower as the American challenger should she survive the elimination contests. She was barred last year on the ground that she was more yachting than fisherman.

**FROCKS FOR  
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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## Seats of the Mighty

## The Pomp of Power

(Anonymous)  
London: Harcourt, Brace & Co., Inc.  
New York: George H. Doran Company, 35.  
The pomp of power, "The Pomp of Power," has been so warm, however, that it is worth while to disregard the unfavorable impression created by its foreword, which claims that it presents "revelations" connected with such men as Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Haig, and Marshal Joffre.

Numerous quotations of much acuity could be collected from the volume, but it is fair to say that they are at least partially balanced by well-informed appreciation of some of the very men so bitterly attacked. Mr. Lloyd George's accession to power in England, and Marshal Poch's appointment to command the unified armies of the Allies in France, here referred to, were the two main turning points in the Great War. The evidence of the writer of "The Pomp of Power," alike as to what Lloyd George accomplished, and as to how Poch's appointment came about, is the more convincing in that it comes from a witness personally hostile to the two people mainly concerned. This witness remains anonymous throughout the book. His information, however, shows that he must have been in close touch alike with the military and the political headquarters of both England and France during the war.

**The Reparations Dispute**  
It would be impossible, within the limits of this review, to go into all the features of interest which this remarkable book presents. There is one, however, which must not be omitted. It is the detailed information contained in the closing chapters of the French standpoint, in regard to the reparations dispute which has so unfortunately strained the relations between France and Britain. The view taken in England has tended to be that France is selfish, that she does not care what happens to the people of Germany, provided only she can herself be paid. It is well, therefore, that the French should also be heard. Their case is completely put. Briefly summarized, it is as follows: While the breaking up of the German machine and the annexation of the German colonies after the war have helped British trade, France has not received corresponding advantage. French people thus feel themselves aggrieved when asked, either directly or indirectly, to forgo any of their claims. They find themselves in a difficult position financially. French taxation, and especially direct taxation, may be much less severe than that obtaining in England, but French statesmen see

no hope of increasing it. M. Jean Dupuy, who was one of France's most astute men of affairs, said that it would be difficult to collect a heavy income tax anywhere in France, and that it would be impossible in the country district, so opposed was it to tradition which in France means much more than in England. The author of "The Pomp of Power" sums up the causes of French exasperation when he says: "The destruction of the German fleet, the dispersal of the German merchant marine, the possession of the German colonies—upon all these points, which Mr. Lloyd George made his chief concern at the conference, Great Britain has already received full satisfaction. But in respect of the clauses of the Treaty guaranteeing France in the things to which she, on her part, attached most importance—disarmament and payment for reparations—Germany has long been in default. Nor has Mr. Lloyd George been a firm or consistent friend in supporting France to obtain fulfillment."

**The Author's Unfairness**  
Much of this statement is completely unfair. The removal of the menace of the German fleet was at least as necessary to France as it was to England. Further, an important move in the direction of the German disarmament which France desires. The colonies which have passed to Britain have not only proved unprofitable, but have added heavily to the burdens of the British taxpayer. The comparatively lightly taxed Frenchman believes, however, that his case against the far more heavily burdened Englishman is a just one. Exasperation has grown into indignation, and in Angora, in Tangier, in Poland, wherever throughout the world French and British interests impinge upon one another—friction so acute has arisen as to create a situation full of danger.

The time has gone by when anything was to be gained by endeavors to ignore the existence of this friction. It is now so serious as to render essential, in the interests of peace, the understanding of its origin and its causes. The writer of "The Pomp of Power" has done a service to Europe in this respect. His well-informed and incisive volume will help Frenchmen as well as Englishmen to realize the nature of the misunderstanding which separates them. His writing is mordant and he is by no means always fair, but his judgment upon the whole is sound. His remedy is that of Victor Hugo, who said of another peace conference: "C'est l'Angleterre serrant la main à la France, c'est l'Amérique serrant la main à l'Europe." It is the only remedy that can be effective, and the way to it lies through international good will.

the father of Hungarian literary history, but his works are antiquated. Pinter's is modern and admirable in every way. He began to work on it 20 years ago and, though an editor, a critic, a professor, and a member of the Hungarian Academy, he has found time to complete it. Let us have it immediately. It will throw more light on Hungarian as opposed to Austrian history than the works of all the diplomats of both countries.

On June 6, 1833, Gustavus I, or Gustaf Wasa as he is known in Sweden, was crowned King of Sweden after he had experienced the "blood bath" of Stockholm and, with the help of the Dalecarlians, had captured the city. The most appropriate means of celebrating Swedish liberation has called forth a virile discussion. Some Swedes feel that it would be wise and pious to give a gala performance of Kellgren's old lyric tragedy, entitled "Gustaf Wasa." Others claim that the four hundredth anniversary of Sweden's independence can be remembered best by performing August Strindberg's drama, entitled "Gustaf Wasa." Debates, or quarrels, of this sort are always of unusual interest; but the Swedes, instead of becoming excited, should congratulate themselves that they have such a wealth of material to draw on. We in the meantime vote for Strindberg. Kellgren's tragedy, even when embellished with Nannman's music, is pretty thin.

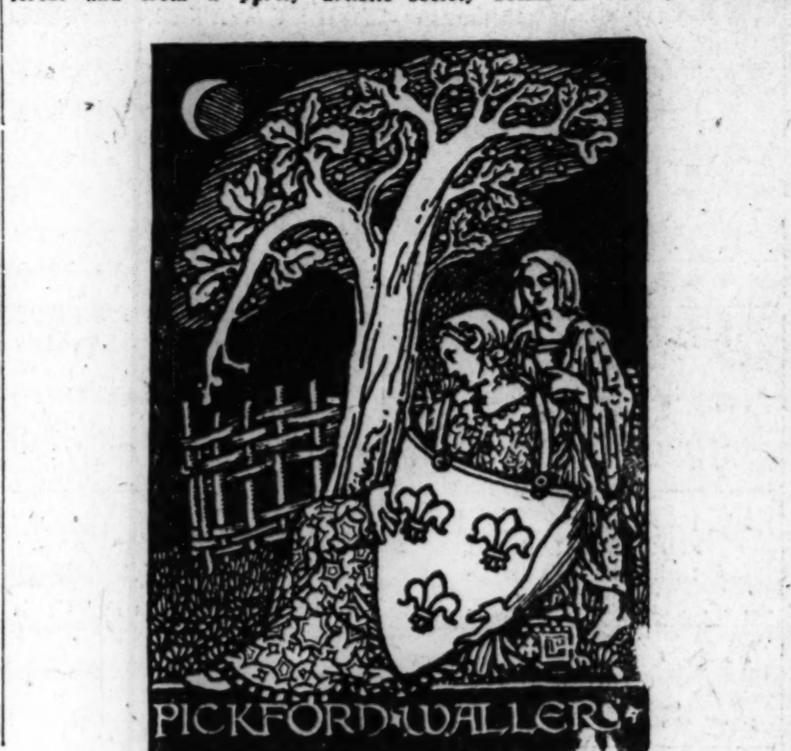
The national theater of Sofia, Bulgaria, gave 223 performances during the last season, from Sept. 1, 1921, to July 1, 1922. Twenty-two different foreign dramas were produced and seven Bulgarian. "Husaria" was given more frequently than any other one drama, 32 times in all. Of the Bulgarian dramas, naturally those of the late Ivan Vazov enjoyed the greatest popularity. It was a creditable season for a country that has gone through what Bulgaria has latterly had to endure.

The new magazine to be published under the auspices of the University of Christianity, known as "Book of Scene" (Books and the Stage), has secured the following foreign correspondents: Sweden, Brunius and Ekelund; Denmark, Georg Brandes and Helge Rode; Iceland, Gunnar Gunnarsson; Germany, Hermann Sinsheimer; France, Lucien Morey; United States, A. W. Porterfield; England, Clive Bell and Harold Williams; Italy, Borghese; Belgium, Maeterlinck and A. Mocket; Russia, Mina Askina; Czechoslovakia, Emil Waelther; Spain, Ibañez. ALLEN WILSON PORTERFIELD.

## English Bookplates of Today

THE history of the bookplate is full of vicissitudes. There have been times when almost every decent man with a liking for books had his ex libris, and there have been others when this charming art was left, so to speak, entirely in the cold. At present things are looking up, both in the matter of a more active interest and from a purely artistic

point of view. In days gone by there often, or perhaps generally, was a set style which for a time was the fashion, and which often was productive of very beautiful but monotonous work. The present day has witnessed a sense of freedom and unconventionality assert itself, occasionally a little too much so.



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No one has done more to revive and foster what may be correctly called the modern English bookplate movement than James Guthrie, artist, writer and enthusiast. He possesses all the qualities needed for the furtherance of true artistic ideas. He

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**Heraldry in Modern Designs**  
James Guthrie himself says he belonged to the modern element, "the non-armorial gang," of the old ex libris society, who probably began to

## The Imperial Chinese Drama

**Studies in the Chinese Drama**  
By Kate Buss.  
Boston: Four Seas Co., 45.  
The author of this finely printed little volume has compiled, within the limits of a short essay, nine chapters upon the Imperial Chinese drama, ranging from discussions of the origins, types of plays, the plays as literature, the characters represented and the actors, to the music, decorations, costumes and playhouses. As compared with the recent volume of Mr. Waley upon the Japanese No-plays, "Studies in the Chinese Drama" suffers from certain serious defects; its author does not write from personal contact with the plays, since she is not acquainted with the Chinese language, nor has she Mr. Waley's sensitivity to art values. But so scant is our acquaintance with things Chinese that until something better appears, we shall be grateful for even this glimpse into a theatrical world which had been overlooked in the interest awakened by Nipponese drama. "It is supposed that the Republican Government in China will interrupt the Imperial drama convention," writes Miss Buss in her introduction. "Historically the Imperial theater ended with the dissolution of the Chang dynasty nine years ago, but the tradition which has maintained it during the last 600 years is powerful enough to have continued it to the present hour as the popular contemporary theater, and, in most parts of the country, as the only type of dramatic production. Recent deviations in a few minor theaters are as yet transitory and without focus."

**The Drama's Origin**  
The Chinese drama originated in civic and national ceremonies. Eleven centuries before Christ the dances had already developed such an amount of freedom that they had to be forbidden in relation with religious worship, while some records mention an emperor, 500 years earlier, who received commendation for having prohibited certain stage conventions. It is only in the eighth century of the present era that the first period proper of the Chinese drama begins. The Emperor Ming Huang then established a school in his gardens for instruction of young men and women in dancing and music, and even today many actors "associate themselves with this early Imperial school and call themselves members of the College of the Pear Orchard. Ming Huang, who is said to have acted upon his own stage, is today's patron saint of all actors, and his statue, with incense burning before it, may be seen in Chinese greenrooms."

The plays are divided into three types: (1) The Yun Pan Shi, which specializes in patriotism and filial devotion; (2) the Jin Pan Shi, presenting civil and military conditions; (3) the Yun Min Shi, or "modern" play. Colloquial dialects are allowed in the Yun Min Shi instead of Mandarin—the dialect of Peking—which is the accepted speech of the stage as well as of the Nation. Plots are simple, and the Chinaman responds with special sympathy to satire. As in the Japanese No-play, scenery is virtually absent, and change of location is indicated by pantomime or a walk around the stage. Unlike the No-plays, however, the usual number of acts is four.

Few of these plays have found their way into English, and it is a pity that Miss Buss' book contains no example; her chapter on the play as literature, however, contains references to where they may be found, particularly in French versions. Voltaire even adapted "Tchao-chi-Kou-eul" (known in French as "L'Orphelin de la Chine," from a version made by Premare in 1755) and

assert themselves about 1895. In spite of his non-armorial leanings, he is of the opinion that heraldry can be useful in modern design, but he thinks the forward pressure of new ideas is more needed than the historical treatment which leaves one with the feeling that there is nothing new. Mr. Guthrie is sorely afraid of lowering the standard of the bookplate by allowing it to become in the least degree commercialized; he wants it improved by a purely artistic handling, and he has himself designed a number of delightful bookplates. His enthusiasm is supported by courage and perseverance and all lovers of that beautiful form of art which the bookplate represents wish him every success, both for his and its own sake.

The writer has seen bookplates, perhaps 200 years old, which possessed what is called an inner meaning; but, as a rule, this demand is of comparatively recent growth. It seems to me, however, that a bookplate design with no inner meaning to inform it loses in interest. The thought in a design breathes through the lines of its composition, with an animating force that makes it a delightful little work not only to its owner but to everyone who loves the living quality of art. This living quality is often forgotten; and the result is a collection of curves and masses of light and shade that have no life in them.

**The Bookplate and Its Owner**  
The connection between the bookplate and its owner, for whom it has been specially designed, should be the alpha and omega of a modern ex libris, the foundation upon which the artist rests his work. While in the old armorial days the coat of arms or the crest supplied a very solid family, it is not a strictly personal link, now much wider views are taken. Ideas for the design may be found in the book-owner's name, in his or her tastes, his or her profession, the love of a dear home and so on, which provide plenty of scope for imagination and design.

The English Bookplate Society gathers its members together generally once a month, except during the summer, in the house of a member, where there are displays of interesting bookplates and lectures elucidating the cult—very charming functions.

found it characterized, despite its welter of events, by "la clarté la plus lumineuse," as well as superior to anything that the French dramatists of the same period—the fourteenth century—had produced.

**The Position of the Chinese Actor**  
The social position of the Chinese actor is of the lowest, except in the case of special favorites; he is thus forced to live in the narrow circle of his ambulant profession. The better situated of the companies do not care to go far away from the central city; the poorer traveling companies (with their brethren of the trained monkey, drum and gong and a tale to tell in troubadour fashion) carry their theaters with them, structure of bamboo and bamboo that may be put up in quick fashion and as readily dismantled.

It is interesting to record another resemblance to the Japanese stage, that of decoration and costume. Although scenery is considered silly and unnecessary, and realism is thus at a discount, the strictest exactness must be observed in the matter of costume and diction. Scenery is displaced by pantomimic action, so that "the imagination that has created in Chinese art so much chimerical humor of animal and flower and fetish can find a river where there is no water and a mountain where none is painted."

Nearly all the Chinese plays of the contemporary Imperial canon date from one of three prolific periods; they are considered, by authorities, inferior to the poetry and novels of the same epochs. The Tang dynasty, 720-905 A.D.; the Sung dynasty, 960-1277, and the Yuan dynasty, 1277-1368, are the high-water marks of the drama. Most of today's plays follow the style of the last-named period.

**Women on the Chinese Stage**  
Miss Buss points out that the statement frequently made with regard to the absence of women from the Chinese stage, is an error. During the Mongol and the beginning of the Ming dynasty, she reports, women took all feminine roles; but from the thirteenth century up to 1911, actors were as rarely. Yet the most popular actor of today, significantly enough, is Mr. Mei Lan-Fang, a gifted youth who plays feminine roles exclusively.

"Studies in the Chinese Drama," then, is not and does not claim to be a work of erudition or originality. It affords, in rapid and competent summary, a bird's-eye view of the subject, or, rather, an introduction to a number of plays of which a few may be read in English and a larger number in French and German. The book is frankly informative and commentarial and contains no dramatic criticism. It is enlivened by 27 illustrations, depicting actors, playhouses, symbols, programs, instruments and other accessories of the Oriental stage.

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## Initials in Early Printed Books

THOSE who have not made a study of the methods of the early printers are frequently surprised to find blank spaces left in early printed volumes, which should properly be filled with initials. The custom of leaving this space opens up so many variations which are of interest that it is worth while looking into the matter with greater analysis.

The early printers had before them as models the beautiful manuscript volumes against which they were forced to compete. This explains why the early printed volumes showed such excellence of workmanship. It has been said that "printing, like Minerva, was born fully armed." As a matter of fact, unless this had been true, the new art of printing would have been short-lived, so great was the opposition directed against it on the part of the early patrons and politicians. The early printed book was forced to use rubricated initials and illumination, but this decoration was put in by hand. In printing the volume, therefore, the space for the initial was left blank, and in many instances the volume was purchased just as it came from the press, the rubricated initial or the decoration being supplied later by the purchaser himself.

For many years it was a matter of surprise that the same decorations should appear on volumes which were the product of different presses, until experts discovered undoubted authority that establishments were in existence which took the printed sheets from the purchasers, added embellishment of their own in the way of printed borders, and frequently placed illuminations on the page over the printed outline so skillfully as practically to conceal the fact that they were not original designs. Volumes have been discovered containing initial letters, stamped into these spaces left blank by the original printers, and sometimes joined to these initials handsome border-pieces running out into the margins.

While this was done in certain instances, the large number of volumes which have come down to us with the spaces still left blank demonstrate the fact that, while the introduction of printing reduced the cost of books, it was still expensive to secure craftsmen to put in the hand-printed initials. The volumes were readable without them, and as the main object on the part of the purchaser was to secure books from which to learn, he did not consider it necessary to put himself to the extra and heavy expense of completing what the printer had left undone.

We see the same characteristics demonstrated today in modern book-making. Before the tremendous increase in the cost of book manufacture, rubricated initials were common in low-cost books. Today even the red which was so commonly found on the title page of a book of importance is conspicuous by its rarity. The publishers, finding that they can charge no more because of this extra embellishment, consider it necessary to sacrifice the personal gratification they feel in thus adding beauty to a well-made book. It would be a dangerous experiment, however, for them to imitate the early printer-publishers in leaving the space of the initial blank.

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## What the World Reads

LEAGUE or no league, the world is determined to come together. Proof of this is seen in the remarkable increase in the number of translations. The latest country to join in this admirable movement is Poland, a land in which adequate translations were as rare as galloping snails in 1914. Poland has established the *Pantheon literatury swiezosci*, or "Pantheon of World Literature." Five volumes of translations from the Italian have already appeared. Ovid, Tagore, Shakespeare, Omar Khayyam, Goethe's "Faust," Chinese lyrics, Schnitzler and Gottfried Keller are a few of the more important works and authors contracted for or being considered.

Dissatisfied with the second-hand translations from the Chinese, Germany is planning to have scholars study Chinese landscapes, painting, and folkways at first hand, and then translate the poetry as it should be. For this, much is to be said. Certainly the renderings of Herbert A. Giles, E. Powys Mathers, and their colleagues are inadequate. The New York correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* states (July 26) that the best result of Gustav Preussner's lecture tour in America has been his conversion of the German public to the idea of a German republic as opposed to a monarchy. Preussner will return to his home in North Germany in the autumn and write a book on his American impressions.

According to a report from Riga (Aug. 8), the Soviet Government has abolished the copyright and declared that any book which the Government sees fit to declare the property of the State may be treated in this way.

John Galsworthy, Jerome K. Jerome, and Vladimir Korotko, are three of the latest authors to be translated into French.

André Lichtenberger has done justice to another victim of the French Revolution in his "M. de Migurac, ou le Marquis Philosphe" (Paris: Grès). It was an adventurous life M. Migurac lived, comparable to that of Gil Blas or Don Quixote. Whether he was worth a good book may be a question; that this one is well written and interesting is a fact.

Omer de Vuyst has published two new volumes (Brussels: Office de Publication) of contes, entitled "Il était une fois," and "Voici des Contes." In addition to his own fables, he has included some by the late Georges de Laet and Amédée Lynen. This alone should assure the success of the venture.

During the year 1920, Tschoslovakia published 4600 new books as against 4900 in 1921, while 1926 were published during the first half of 1922. Of these, 857 were philosophic, dramatic, musical, and belletristic; the remainder, 1059, were scientific. This

shows a considerable increase over pre-war years, owing in part to the expansion of territory and in part to the fact that literary effort is being much encouraged in the new State.

The University of Vienna has conferred the honorary Ph. D. on Adam Müller-Guttenbrunn. The only other Austrian poet to whom Vienna has awarded this distinction is Peter Rosegger.

H. L. Mencken has contributed an article to the Berliner Tageblatt on moral crusades in the United States. It is filled with Mr. Mencken's traditional broadsides against idiosyncrasy in shapes and forms, as he sees it; abounds in the grossest of exaggerations, and contains at the same time some sense, as might be expected of anyone who writes a longish diatribe. The "authorized translation" is by Theodor Lenz. The article was, in high probability, secured through the redoubtable dramatic critic of the Tageblatt, Alfred Kerr, who recently paid the United States a visit and who, on being introduced to Mr. Mencken, said: "I understand you are the enfant terrible of this country." "No," replied Mr. Mencken, "the vieux terrible."

Heinrich Gutberlet has been awarded the Langhans Prize for his lyrics, of which he has thus far published seven volumes. This is not a great distinction; but think of seven volumes of poems by a man whose name is scarcely known outside of his native city!

G. K. Chesterton's "The Ball and the Cross," is running serially in the Narodni Listy, in Czech, and the Prague daily is increasing its circulation thereby.

Germany has revived a new heroine in the person of Anna Hölzel, the woman who once saved Hitler. The dramatist had gone to Mannheim in 1873, having received a call from Baron von Dalberg to act as theatrical dramatist. But the stuttering, red-haired youth soon found himself in serious straits. Anna Hölzel supplied him with sufficient funds to save his name, if not his life.

Belgium believes in the whole truth. There is, for example, the case of the battle of Waterloo. Many books have been written glorifying it in one way or another. Lucien Laudy, writing under the caption of the "Lendemain de Waterloo" (Genève: Dodel-Baude), gives the reverse of the medal. It is a fearful picture he has drawn of the day after: the pillages, Brussels in June, 1815, Napoleon's carriage, the deserters, and so on. He also reproduces a letter in which the proprietress of the Belle-Alliance farm put in her application for damages in 1827, 12 years after the event.

A work that should be brought to America at once and translated into English is Eugen Pinter's "History of Hungarian Literature from the Oldest Times to 1920." Franz Toldi is really



TREES

Another Modern English Bookplate

## A Diverting Volume

## More Trivia

By Logan Pearson  
Smith's "More Trivia" is simplicity itself. All that has to be done is to take some small fragment of experience, turn it over carefully, inspect all its facets and finally select one which is to be brought, by delicately applied industry, to a brilliant, gemlike polish. How simple—and, so far as one can see, how inevitable! Ten short lines of prose will suffice to contain the upshot of this diligence, but the result is almost a new form in letters, too intimate for an epigram, too concise—as a rule—for a story.

In book form Mr. Smith's method works deliciously. But, beyond all doubt, he is a terrible fellow socially. Having chipped off his fragment of experience, never by any fluke does he proceed to polish its plainest facet. It is not that he avoids the obvious—he is incurably blind to it. It is evident from "More Trivia" that he goes, "asked out." If they ever read his books, his hostesses must be persons of courage. What a fellow to have about a drawing-room—even if by a prodigious effort he manages to say the right thing, he is never by any chance thinking it! "More Trivia" leaves this abundantly clear.

The merest trifle will suffice to float him clear away from the matter in hand. In the Mountains of the Moon. Ask him what he thinks of the international situation and this is what you will get:

"What do I think? I evasively echoed; and then, carried away by the profound and melancholy interest of this question, 'Think?' I queried, 'do I ever really think? Is there anything inside my head but cotton-wool? How can I call myself a thinker? What am I anyhow?' I pursued the sad inquiry: 'A noodle, a pig-widgeon, a ninnyhammer, a bubble on the wave, a leaf in the wind, Madame!'"

A phrase misquoted and left uncorrected sets him off at once:

The recipe for Mr. Logan Pearson Smith's "More Trivia" is simplicity itself. All that has to be done is to take some small fragment of experience, turn it over carefully, inspect all its facets and finally select one which is to be brought, by delicately applied industry, to a brilliant, gemlike polish. How simple—and, so far as one can see, how inevitable! Ten short lines of prose will suffice to contain the upshot of this diligence, but the result is almost a new form in letters, too intimate for an epigram, too concise—as a rule—for a story.

"That I should permit a misquotation like this to pass without correction seemed so extraordinary, that I began almost to doubt my own identity. Or, it occurred to me, perhaps my personality was changing; I was undergoing, perhaps, like an insect in its cocoon, some curious metamorphosis. I waited in silence to see what I might be turning into—a Low Church Curate? a Major with a big moustache? or a Licensed Victualler, perhaps? Nevertheless, he can, upon occasion, strike a more positive note. The fragment entitled "Lions" has a shrewd thrust about it:

"Self-determination" one of them insisted. "Arbitration," cried another. "Constitution," suggested the mildest of the party. "Confiscation!" answered an uncompromising female. "I, too, became slightly intoxicated by the sound of these vocabularies. And were they not a more positive note. 'Transubstantiation, Altiterration, Inundation, Agglutination and Afforestation.' The truth is that with all his experience of drawing-rooms, the author of 'More Trivia' has never become quite acclimatized to them. What would have happened, one wonders, if he had been warned against them when young, as in 'The Alien' he wishes he had been; would he really have been something quite different, a Low Church curate or a major with a big moustache? Or would the warning have been wasted and the lure of those 'chairs covered with chintz or cretonne in which I sit and talk about life, explaining often after tea what I think of it,' have still proved too strong for the alien? After all, he is not quite so helpless as he sometimes suggests; it may be Rome instead of the other 'Sis' but he can do as Rome does. The temptation to quote from this diverting volume is unending, but perhaps one may be permitted an example of Mr. Pearson Smith on the offensive:

I was simply telling them at tea the details of my journey—how late the train had been, how I had mislaid my umbrella, and nearly lost my Gladstone bag. But how I enjoyed making them listen, what a sense of enhanced existence I found it gave me (and to think that I have pitted bores!) to force my doings, my interests, my universe, with my bag and umbrella, down their throats! Most decidedly, he can give as good as he gets, this alien! G. P.

## THE HOME FORUM

## A Gloucester Day

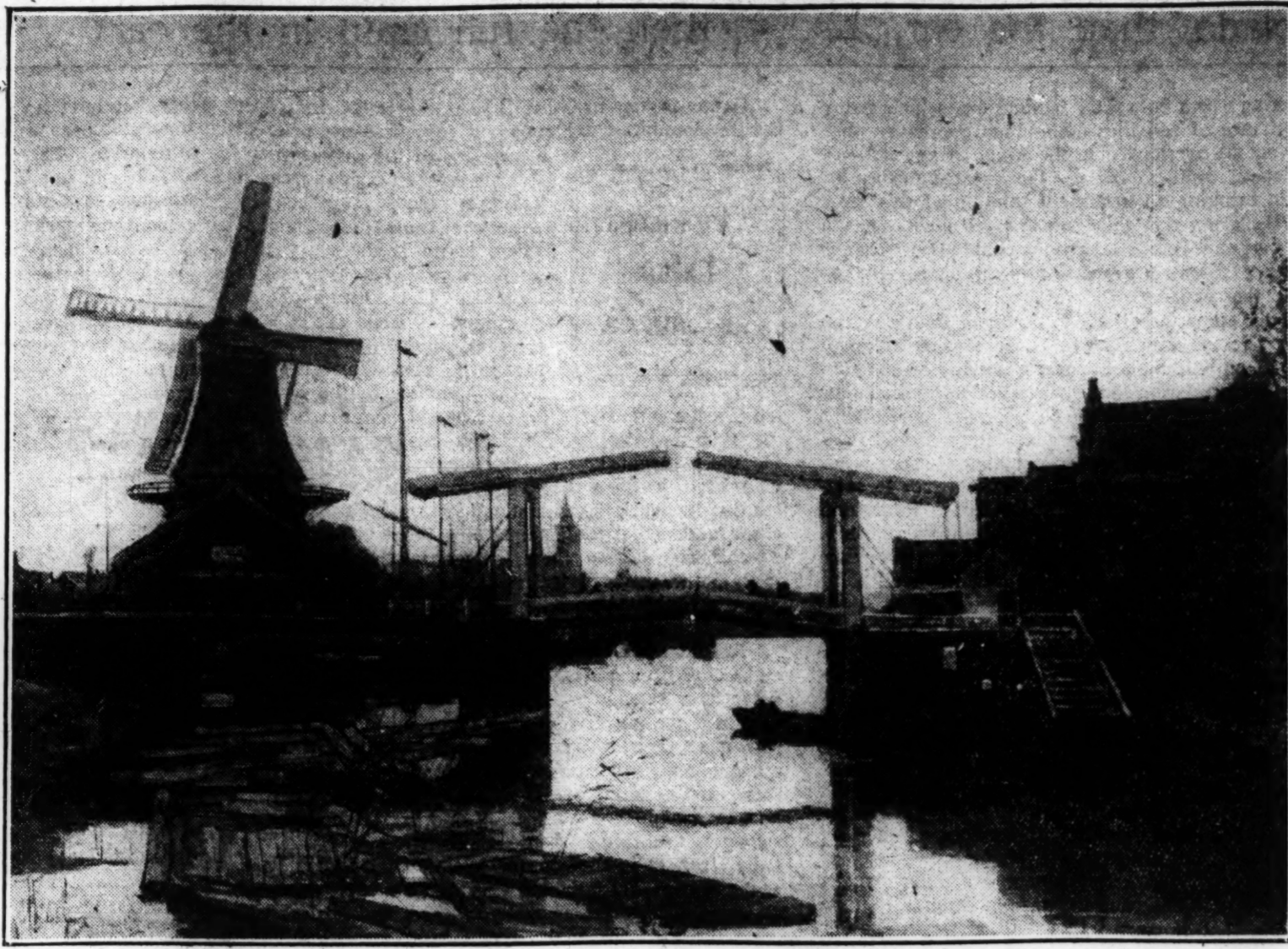
LEAVING the main street of Rockport, Massachusetts, on the way to Gloucester, the road ascends a high hill, runs past scattering houses, some of them old and beautiful, with quaint chimneys and charming old doorways, a silent protest against their neighboring modern atrocities.

At the top of the hill there is a delightful glimpse into treacherous undulating, with rise and depression, like green waves of the sea. There is a charm in thus looking down into treacherous, a feeling of exhilaration touched with a sense of the fantastic. As familiar as is this drive, I never fail of this sensation as we climb the heights. When we go over the hill in the waning light, imagination presses closer and I find myself half-expecting Peter Pan to spring from the top of some closely huddled patch of woods and fly off into the unknown. Occasionally a hawk skims across the sky, and the other day I am sure I recognized in the long sweep of its wings, "An eagle in its flight."

The roadside blossoms prodigally. Wild roses that grow nowhere in such abundance and beauty as on Cape Ann, crowd everywhere, nestled in white elder, while along the fences are masses of the earlier elder now brilliant with scarlet berries. Tumbling out between the rocks is creeping juniper, mountain laurel, wild azalea, and wherever there is the tiniest crevice, a kind of smilax familiarly known as cats-brair. Its leaves are large as lilac leaves, but the stem has the jointed zig-zag of the greenhouse variety. Across in that field is a patch of broom, the planta genesta that gave the name to the royal family of Plantagenets. Only in one or two places in America has it been found. Beyond the woods, the road plunges down the hill where, across to the left the ocean came into view again past the houses of Bass Rocks perched high upon the bluffs. A little beyond, the straggling houses of Gloucester seem to come out to meet us, bringing the persistent odor of codfish which is a part of the place.

Well along the main street which twists its way past queer old buildings with a lift of masts and rigging rising above them harborwards, we alighted at the Board of Trade to see if there was "a halibut trip in" as a fisherman would say. Already I had watched the unloading of a "salt fish trip" as expeditions to the Grand Banks and the Georges were called, and I was anxious to see the unloading of a halibut trip where the fish often weighed six hundred pounds and more. But it was Saturday and these boats rarely dock on Saturday as it takes more than a day to unload.

Next we wandered down a side street where every building on the



The Drawbridge, by Théophile de Bock

Reproduced by Permission of the French Gallery, London

way to the docks had something to do with the sea and its seamen. At the first dock a ship was drawn up on the ways. At another dock was the Bay State, a fishing vessel freshly painted and newly dressed for a long journey around the Horn. It was a "knockabout" model without a long bowsprit and with what is called a pinna stern so that the sailors do not have to run on the bowsprit or beam to hoist or lower the sails. There was also a patent jibbing attachment, something with a big spring which helped avoid the danger of the boom's breaking when they jib, although one of the sailors said, "It isn't much of a trick to splice it if it does break." Nothing seems to be much trouble to these people; they take everything serenely.

But the crowning event of the day was a ride in a motor boat through the bay out into the ocean! As we edged out from the dock in the center of the harbor, the delicate tracery of masts and rigging formed a semi-circle around us with a background of quaint old buildings against the summer sky, like a bit of old-world beauty. The boat headed off toward Eastern Point. Before us was the ocean, blue as—well, there is nothing to compare it with—just sea blue. Above hung the sky, blue with its own blueness, too, against which were piled cumulus clouds with darker ones to the south. Across the mouth of the harbor passed and repassed an ever moving company of sailing craft, Cape Ann sloops, sailing yachts, coasters, and large fishing vessels. Just ahead of us a tug was towing toward the open a vessel starting for a long trip to the Grand Banks.

We passed close to the shore of Eastern Point, a narrow strip of land reaching far out into the sea and forming one arm of the harbor. At the extreme end is Eastern Point Lighthouse. Passing this we came to the mass of red and brown rocks where Mother Ann came into view. We went alongside until her profile was distinctly outlined against the sky. She is not beautiful, but it is a fascination to think of all the long years that she has lain there patiently watching her beautiful cape.

Ahead was Magnolia, jutting out into the water, with its high-perched summer homes. Free of our tug, our Grand Banker now stood out to sea under full sail, as graceful a craft as sails the ocean. No wonder the fishermen call her "lady." We came back close to the shore "towards the reef of Norman's Woe," lying serene in the summer sunshine. No one seems to know whether the good ship Hesperus ever actually sailed these waters or whether it was merely built in Longfellow's imagination. But whether real or fictitious, here is the Norman's Woe of Longfellow's poem. As we mounted the hill on our return to Rockport, we sighted a vessel just gliding out from behind Strathsouth Light.

"There goes our Grand Banker again!" said my companion, who was native to this region. "Isn't she a beauty?" and his eyes shone with the love of such craft which he had known from childhood.

"Here's to the keep of her, here's to the sails of her," Here's to the length and the depth and the beam of her, To every blessed plank and bolt and every blessed seam of her."

And so the day ended. In the evening I read again, but with greater delight than ever before, Kipling's "Captains Courageous," for now I could draw my own pictures of its Gloucester.

Modern poetry has its own genius, however, and we need not weigh it against that of another age as we delight in its sensibility, its wealth of observation, its conquest of new themes, its perpetual rediscovery of simple things and of their effect on the consciousness.—Robert Lynd.

THE modern Dutch School of Painters arose about the middle of the last century, when a reaction set in against the then fashionable anecdotic and semi-classic school. The leaders of this revolt, Josef Israels, Anton Mauve, the three brothers, J. M. W. M. Brouwer, Boshuizen, and Mesdag, believed in the theory that fine color and good tone were more essential in a picture than good drawing. They had seen the Barbizon School following the earlier traditions of Constable and saw in the world thus opened to the painter endless possibilities. They sought to reveal the splendor of the natural world as it had never been revealed before. Working in the open air had come. The modern artist paints with a sparkle of sunshine which the early nineteenth century Dutchmen could never attain.

Even in earlier times, with the Netherlands painters, the development of landscape was much more rapid and the treatment more realistic than in the case of the Venetians. A greater versatility, too, seems to have been enjoyed by the Dutch painters, ancient and modern. Many of them painted both land and sea. They could hardly escape the sea. It was ever with them, forever requiring the skill of man to keep it at bay and prevent it from inundating the low-lying land of Holland. And although the country lacked sublimity, having no grandeur of mountain form, it had certain characteristics enabling the native artists to produce effects hitherto undreamed of. A spacious over-arching sky across which floating masses of clouds gave constant variety not only to the heavens above, but to the earth beneath, motting with light and shade the great stretches of the meadows. The same conditions obtained in East Anglia, the home of Constable and the happy hunting ground of the Early English Water Color School which had so many affinities with the Dutch school. It is noteworthy that from similar terrestrial conditions in two different countries two schools of painting have arisen unapproached in

technical skill, sobriety of color, and perfection of tone.

Théophile de Bock, the Dutch painter, started life in a railway office. He was never without his paint box. Naturally the railway company could not see eye to eye with de Bock's idea of the usefulness of his post in bringing him in contact with subjects he wished to paint. And so one day de Bock found himself without a position. Ridicule was heaped upon him on his exhibiting his first picture at The Hague. Was it all a mistake? Perhaps he was no artist at all—And yet the great Jacob Maris came along and bought the picture. Here was something more than encouragement to de Bock. It inspired him to the greatest possible effort. He came completely under the spell of the great French masters of the Barbizon school, Millet, Diaz and Rousseau, and spent some time sojourning in their country. Only one of the famous painters was at Barbizon then. He was Masson, who in his early manhood succumbed to the temptation of decorating Eastern palaces. He left Paris showing much promise of future greatness, but returned after many years, rich in pocket but impoverished in thought.

De Bock fortunately had no such temptation and he did not stay long in France. Returning to Holland, he painted on The Hague downs, or on Drenthe Heaths. He passed through a "ship building yard period," here finding much material from these picturesque wharfs along the banks of the rivers with their scattered rubbish and men busy tarring or caulking the boats and ships on the slips. His real taste, however, was for old castles, in inland homely scenes. Massive trees with their distinctive character in summer and winter, day and night, had the greatest lure. But de Bock is just another of those instances of the supreme ease with which many modern Dutchmen paint everything that comes their way, investing it with an aerial perspective conveyed by beautiful technique, a quality that has been present in Dutch painting of all periods.

## The Americanism of Moody

WILLIAM VAUGHN MOODY is our American Milton. This is not to say that he is Milton, but it is a phrase which points to his accomplishment and his style, and places him with sufficient exactness. And as Milton ends the renaissance in British verse, being the last great scholar who fused his scholarship with his inspiration, and compelled his readers to be scholars, too; so Moody comes at the end of an American tradition which begins with Bryant and includes the New England poets, and is, like the man he so patiently studied, an immensely learned poet, laying vast provinces of literature under tribute, and alluding indifferently to Aeschylus and Dante and the Bible and medieval romance and contemporary politics. Milton is the crown and flower of Anglican puritanism; Moody sublimates the finer part of the American attitude.

The temper of contemporary verse just now is alien to Moody, who is not likely to receive a fair appraisal of his genius in our generation. I have heard him called the last of the complicated poets, and today we have gone in for an exaggerated and artificial simplicity. Indeed, our versifiers are so fearful of being mannered, that many of them are bad-mannered. This is very odd.

Before the Civil War our best verse came home to men's business and bosoms because it was definitely provincial in theme and intention, remote and "un-American" as subject and treatment may seem to the rebels of today. Bryant paints the American landscape, putting into it American water-towns, the fringed gentian and the apple-tree, bob-o-links, and Rhode Island coal. Emerson's poems are homely with Yankee shrewdness, and he writes of the Concord Bridge, of Webster, of the Rhodora, of the Muskeget River and the Maine woods,

of the founders of Concord, as in that bit of verse which begins abruptly: "Bulkeley, Hunt, Willard, Homer, Merriam, Flint,"

thus, by anticipation, parodying Mr. Masters. Longfellow, the best abused of our poets, gave us "Evangeline" and "Hiawatha" and "Miles Standish" and "Tales of the Wayside Inn," thoroughly representative of the way of looking at life in his day.

Whittier is as local as Burns, and Lowell, if he wrote "The Vision of Sir Launfal," probably the worst poem ever written by a good craftsman, yet created Parson Wilbur and Hosea Biglow. To say that all this is not definitely American poetry is merely to say that it is not the American poetry of today.

Turn now to the poets who write after the Civil War, and note their curious refusal to be in any way American. Some, like Aldrich and H. C. Bunner, retire into the process of art itself; adopting a mild Parnassianism, they polish their quatrains into chilly effectiveness and so forget the United States. Sidney Lanier, like Gilder, flees into music, expressing his dissatisfaction at an industrialized civilization in the vague generalities of "The Symphony." Others, like Emily Dickinson and E. R. Sill, become enamored of introspection.

Another group sees refuge in the charms of geography; we have a whole company of volumes, captioned by Bayard Taylor's "Poems of the Orient," and including Stedman's "Songs of the Caribbean"; Stoddard's "Book of the East" with its "Perelian songs," "Tartar songs," "Arab songs," and "Chinese songs," all manufactured, like curios, in New York City; John E. O'Reilly's "Songs of the Southern Seas," and Aldrich's dreamy pictures of Iapahon.

Local color, however, is not litera-

ture. Moody transcended local color when the rest were absorbed in it. He was, as I think, a genius; and he realized in his work the truth of Lowell's quaint figure: "All great poetry must smack of the soil, for it must be rooted in it, but it must do so with the aspiring instinct of the pine that climbs upward, and not in the groveling fashion of the potato."

Moody is a greater artist than Riley or Hovey because he never mistook parochialism for reality. The local color idea served merely to orient him, to make him aware of America and of the moral issue of American life.

He had, like Milton, a gift for political issues, and he wrote better poetry about them. With both men patriotism is synonymous with righteousness; the "two-headed weapon at the door" is the very weapon of Moody when he writes: "Blindness we may forgive, but baseness we will smite."

Moody, like Milton, sets his face against the overwhelming political drift of his day, rebuking "manifest destiny" imperialists as Milton rebuked the cavaliers, and making, like Dante, a party by himself. He becomes genuine and American thereby, just as his contemporaries were often genuine but local, and so he sublimates the "square deal" into enduring verse.—Howard Mumford Jones, in The Double Dealer.

## Investments

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Make many investments, But of the right kind, Not necessarily in bonds, Real estate or stocks. But give out a hand And a slice of your heart; They will not shrink, Only grow the larger.

Give them out thoughtlessly— That is with no idea of gain. Your hand will not miss it, Nor your heart be the loser.

But you will be Laying up for yourself A treasure for some day Which your hand Will not be able to hold Nor your heart contain.

For by then Both will be full to overflowing. This is the real investment. Almira Richardson Wilcox.

## Going to School

If I go down the stairs of the great palace, now an apartment house, about half past eight in the morning, I very often come upon a little trotting figure, satchel on back, lunchbasket in hand; it is Bruno, my six-year-old neighbor, on his way to school.

Out in the streets the sidewalks are alive with other trotting or running figures—little girls with black braided pinafores and plaited hair, little boys with blue linen overalls with their names embroidered in red across the breast; children in winter in bright-colored woolen caps and jerseys, in summer in linen suits and bare legs; some alone, some in groups, some accompanied by mother or father or nurse, fair or dark, pale or rosy, four-year-old or twelve-year-old; but all bound one way, towards one goal; all forming part of that great movement of children on the way to school.

And sometimes the sight of all these little thronging figures sets one thinking how great, how marvellously great, that movement is; and since fancy knows no limits and travels where it will, I travel in its company until I seem to see little children all the world over, one great company, separate and yet united, all on their way to school. By many ways they come, and in many guises.

There are the children of the great cities of the world, of New York and Paris, of London and Brussels and

## Temperature

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A CURIOUS fact, easily ascertainable through travel, literature, or conversation, is that at a given moment a large portion of the human race may be experiencing extreme cold, while in other parts of the world men are living in a temperature of tropical heat. Although mankind has devised hundreds of inventions in order to mitigate the discomforts and distresses attendant upon these violent extremes of climate, the verdict of humanity still goes forth that civilized men thrive most comfortably in a temperate zone.

Only when one begins to consider the question in the light of Christian Science is it seen how entirely mental temperature really is, because it goes to the root of the whole matter, or rather, eliminates matter as a root or origin altogether. The simplest simile to prove the point is perhaps that of a person heated by a sense of annoyance, irritability, or passion. One when angry is never cool or cold; and no one will deny that anger is a mental experience and an unpleasant one. Temper is certainly a mean kind of caloric, but it does claim to engender heat. Again, who has not seen the blush come to the cheek? He may even have experienced this sensation through embarrassment, youthful shyness, fear, or self-consciousness—all mental experiences. The question of fever temperatures will thus certainly be referred by the Christian Scientist to the mental realm, and healing will result when false beliefs are eradicated from the frightened and excited thought of the sufferer. To such a one, tossing in restlessness, to one suffering from any condition of inflammation, or to another sweltering in an office, overlooking the sun-baked streets of a great city, it may appear a hard saying and of slight alleviation of his distress to be told that his condition is the result of wrong thinking, and that a right mental adjustment according to God's spiritual law of love would help him more than any cooling process gathered from the stored up experiences or ingenuity of the human race. Yet so it is, and a desirable change of thought is, moreover, within reach of any of us.

On page 374 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, we read, "Heat and cold are products of mortal mind," and further on that "mortal mind produces animal heat, and then expels it through the abandonment of a belief, or increases it to the point of self-destruction." This passage places the problem fairly and squarely where it belongs,—in thought; and this is a step in the right direction, although far more may be required in order to relieve the sufferer of his fever or the one in the midst of tropical heat. In such instances it may be necessary, and will undoubtedly be instructive, to see what an analysis of animal heat from the standpoint of Christian Science will bring out. On page 556 of Science and Health, we may learn what the several factors contributing to this condition may be resolved

into. There we find "fear" defined in part as "heat; inflammation; anxiety; ignorance;" and "fire," as "fear; remorse; lust; hatred; destruction." These definitions comprise some of the very worst phases of so-called mortal mind, and fear is one of the most prolific of these evil-producing qualities. Indeed, it appears to be present in some degree wherever any other one of the errors enumerated claims to be.

Is it not, then, most natural to conclude that in order to heal any abnormal state of temperature, we must look away from the material altogether to the real man, the spiritual or mental likeness of God, and there find the man who will not fear, because he is not ignorant of his true origin. He knows himself to be immortal, so will not move cautiously forward peering anxiously into an unknown and uncertain future. He will not be tortured by desires that are fatal to his highest happiness. The peace and purity, the harmony and serenity, of knowing God as Love and man as God's idea, His child, calms the distressed thought with the healing balm of Truth and Love, and peace takes the place of fear.

Thus we may perceive that in removing the erroneous mental belief called excessive heat the whole concept of man must be lifted higher into an atmosphere which is harmonious because God-given, natural, and right. Man's true environment is controlled by divine Mind, and is a blessing and never a bane; it can never cause suffering, but abounds in refreshing draughts of pure water, and these streams are the river of water of Life.

Thinking in this way, we may all of us come nearer to the experience of those purified ones described by John in the seventh chapter of Revelation: "And one of the elders answered, saying unto me, What are these which are arrayed in white robes? and whence came they? And I said unto him, Sir, thou knowest. And he said to me, These are they which came out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb. . . . They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more; neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat. For the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall feed them, and shall lead them unto living fountains of waters: and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes."

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1922

## EDITORIALS

### The Duty of Christian Nations

Nor the Greek people alone but the Christian world should unite in the appeal to the powers to deal forcefully with the situation now existing in Smyrna. It is only too evident that the Greeks, deserted wholly by the nations which intrusted to them the work of protecting allied interests in Asia Minor, are unable to cope with the Turks. But it is not a possible disaster to the Greek arms that should awaken the apprehension and arouse the immediate interposition of the Christian powers of the world, so much as the peril menacing the peaceful population of the section now overrun by the Moslems.

As always, Turkish forces are conducting a campaign of unparalleled atrocity. What was done in time of peace in Armenia is being done with even more savagery in Anatolia. Before the Turkish lines the Christian population is flying, like herds of frightened sheep, and the fate of those who lag behind is death, or worse. It is the belief of representative Greeks that even should an armistice be effected between the two hostile armies—which is the only mitigation of the situation that the allied powers have thus far suggested—the process of destroying the civil population will have no interruption. Those back of the Turkish lines must meet the full assault of the Turkish wrath, and those before them can only find a partial safety in fleeing into a territory already crowded with refugees, where hardships innumerable await them.

It is a sorry commentary upon the disappearance from the consciousness of mankind of the purpose to protect Christian minorities proclaimed at Versailles, that this state of affairs in Anatolia should have been regarded so long, if not with complete indifference, certainly without any effort for its correction. For the unequal contest now being maintained by the Greeks was undertaken by them at British initiative and with at least the approval of France. It was undertaken with at least a reasonable understanding that aid should be forthcoming for the Greeks from those who had committed to them the task of holding the Turk to the limits which the Sevres Treaty prescribed, and yet in the prosecution of that task they have had no help from Great Britain, while France has been at least covertly sympathetic with their Turkish foes.

This apparent perfidy has been due to what may have been an exaggerated sense of the need for national self-protection. Great Britain has been apprehensive that the large Moslem population in her dependencies, like Egypt and India, would be stirred to even more vigorous revolt than now obtains if her armies went to the support of the Christian forces in Asia Minor. France has feared lest Greek success might imperil her own strength in the Mediterranean. Whether these doubts and fears have justified these great Christian nations in leaving the Christian peoples of Smyrna and of Anatolia to the mercy of the Turk may be a matter about which international politicians can wrangle. But at least the fact appears that Great Britain and France have failed in their obvious duty as Christian nations.

Those who would seek to restore peace to this region, and extend a protecting hand to such of its Christian people as may be left, feel that the time is ripe for an international commission to adjust the issues involved, and to govern the war-stricken country. It may be true that in Constantinople, at any rate, the results of government by an international commission have not been glittering in their success, but at least order has been maintained and massacres averted.

Right-thinking Americans will unquestionably regret that because of the absence of their Nation from membership in the League of Nations it cannot exert that influence for the correction of this situation which its power otherwise would give it. Time was when so wholesale a destruction of Christian lives in any quarter of the world would have resulted in an earnest and effective protest from the United States Government. But although the attention of the State Department has been called specifically to this shocking condition of affairs by individuals, and by the formal act of many Christian Science Churches throughout the United States, the silence of the Administration has been unbroken. Surely the events of the last three days, as reported in all the newspapers of the world, cannot be ignored longer by the authorities at Washington, any more than by those at St. James's.

Ever since she sponsored the liquor-control bill in the House of Commons—a measure which, if adopted, really provides an easy road to the abolition of the liquor trade in England—Lady Astor has been more and more active in the cause of liquor reform in that country. In this connection she has quite recently issued a pamphlet, for the ostensible purpose, according to its title, of defending temperance workers from the charge of being cranks.

It would appear, however, that there is a much deeper reason for its issuance, and it will doubtless accomplish considerable good in making for "sound public opinion and progressive legislation" on this great question. Indeed, it might almost be regarded as a clarion call to the younger generation to arouse itself to a recognition of the gravity of the situation and the importance of fearlessly taking at once a right stand thereon.

Lady Astor aptly explains her viewpoint by urging that temperance reformers are not actuated so much by a desire to make other people good as by a determination not to be responsible for making other people bad

by subjecting them to subtle temptations which many have no chance of resisting. She adds, moreover, that drink cannot be overlooked in the study of any nation's reconstruction, and emphasizes the great influence of teachers in bringing about a right solution of this great problem, declaring that they can and do wield such an influence on public opinion that they could almost change the attitude of the next generation in this matter if they worked to that end.

It hardly seems necessary to do more than mention one other fact of which Lady Astor speaks, although it really has an extremely important bearing on the subject. This is in relation to the organization of the liquor interests in England, which, she declares, are more highly and thoroughly "organized for political purposes" than the steel, oil, and meat trusts in America. There is no doubt, she says, the liquor trade, in its endeavor to safeguard its position and profits, does use its funds and organization in a way prejudicial to healthy public life. From such a standpoint how much longer will public opinion allow the liquor traffic to continue its practices?

THE chief reason why voters of the United States have too often failed to rebuke their senators and representatives in Congress for failing to keep their pledges of economy and reduced taxation, is the popular inability to understand that practically all public expenditures are paid for by the consumers of goods or the recipients of services. When an election is pending, promises of retrenchment are freely made, and the various candidates unite

in declaring that if elected they will work for lighter tax burdens. When the elections are over there is the usual force of cutting down this or that appropriation, followed by supplementary allowances that leave the total budget about where it was previously. Then come new demands for government aid for all sorts of projects, with the result that there is no material decrease in the amount to be raised by taxation.

If by some process of enlightenment it were possible to show the American people the direct relation of the taxes they pay to the problem of the high cost of living, there would be created a force of public sentiment that would hold strictly to account the legislators responsible for high tax bills. In the State of New York the per capita taxation, federal, state, and municipal, is nearly \$107 for each man, woman, and child, or an average annual burden of \$535 on the ordinary family of five. Taking in taxes this large percentage of the family income means that there is just so much less money for food, clothing, and other necessities, and consequently less demand for labor in making these things. Taxes mean work. They may be paid in money, but they come out of the product of labor, and as now levied have always the same result: the ultimate consumer pays.

Taxes on capital tend to check its accumulation and discourage investment in productive industry, limiting the employment of workers and decreasing the consumption of goods. Taxes directly levied on industry, trade or transportation, are added to the price at which commodities are sold, thus increasing costs and diminishing purchasing power. Taxes on dwellings or stores are nominally paid by the owners; in reality by the tenants. It was shown by experience under the excess profits tax that this impost operated to cause an inflation of prices that was borne by the consuming public. In whatever way the tax question as it exists today is approached, it is found that a large percentage of the annual wealth production is devoted to what are mainly unproductive purposes. When this central fact is generally realized, there will arise a protest that should put an end to governmental extravagance.

THE East Side of New York has a tender memory and an appreciative mind for its benefactors—for the men and the women who have interpreted it, who have made it laugh or made it weep. One of these demonstrations of appreciation took place the other day, while the great city responded with a heightened heart-beat to the expression of popular feeling—the feeling of a community of obscure and humble folk for a man who had given utterance to its inmost feelings, who had faithfully portrayed it in the mimic world of the stage.

Thousands of mourners joined in tribute to Bernard Bernstein, who on two continents and for two generations had portrayed Jewish comedy rôles. And they were reverent thousands who paid this tribute of affection—yes, even of gratitude—to a man who had made them laugh a laughter tempered with quickened heartbeats of understanding.

It was a demonstration that revealed an underlying racial trait. Bernstein's name and Bernstein's work meant little if anything to the world beyond the confines of Jewry. He had declined the beckoning finger of fame and fortune in the glare of the white lights beyond the borders of his own people. To his own people, on two continents, he had devoted the measure of talent or genius which he possessed. His own people appreciated his devotion. They bade him farewell with grateful affection. His memory will long abide in the hearts of those thousands, it is safe to say.

The appreciation of its heroes, as exemplified in the tribute to Bernstein and in previous instances to other interpreters of the race, suggests an element of strength in the Jewish people that deserves to be noted. It helps us to understand the marvelous power of the race to survive. It has been said that the people who have no heroes to worship in their past have no hope of achievement in the future. The Jewish instinct of appreciation for the men who have been leaders in Israel, whether in business or in art—and especially in art—is one of their most salient and revealing characteristics.

LABOR parties in Great Britain, Australia, and other British dominions are supposed to reflect the political aspirations of the wage-earners:

### Organized Labor in Canada

In Canada the Labor movement has been more influenced by American trade union tactics. There is no Labor party that can be regarded as national in Canada. The officials of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress seem to take no open part in politics. There are two Labor members in the Dominion Parliament, but they owe no allegiance to trade unionism as expressed through the officials of the Dominion organization. Both are former clergymen who have qualified themselves to speak for the wage-earners by working as manual laborers, as well as by study and active leadership. But there is no national organization behind them. Organized Labor has no party politics; at least, no more than the Canadian Manufacturers Association or the Retail Merchants Association in Canada.

At the annual convention of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress in Montreal recently, fraternal delegates from the United Kingdom and the United States discussed the position of the Labor movement as they saw it in their respective countries. Canadian wage-earners, and, incidentally, the general public, can form their own opinions on the relative merits of American and British methods. The Labor Party is numerically strong in the British House of Commons. It is admittedly stronger in the country. Behind the Labor Party is the British Trade Union Congress and other national organizations, including many workers and leaders who are outside of the ranks of the wage-earners. But it cannot be said that much greater progress has been made in Great Britain toward improving the position of the ordinary laborer than in the United States, where the bi-party system has survived.

The British fraternal delegate at the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, Mr. W. Carter, M. P., spoke of unemployment in Great Britain: more than 1,500,000 men and women, able and anxious to work, but involuntarily unemployed. He stated that the strongest trade union in the world, the British Miners Federation, had been defeated in battle with the British Employers Federation. He described the miners as working now under the "most revolting conditions."

Canadian workers will presumably cogitate for another year on the alleged merits of fighting employers by political action, industrial organization, and lobbying to influence legislation. But what is to prevent Canadian workers being the first to advance a more intelligent plan whereby wage-earners and employers would co-operate instead of fighting? It cannot be said that industrial conditions in the United Kingdom, or the United States either, are so inspiring that no better policy could be evolved in Canada. The futility of economic warfare is as obvious as the futility of military warfare. Co-operation to serve the consumer would go far toward emancipating organized Labor and employers too, and the world is ready for the simple readjustment.

WHAT do your books mean to you? Are they something which simply give you pleasure in their acquisition

### The Meaning of Books

and ownership, or do they represent each a real, living individuality—as real in certain instances as the personality of other friends by whom you are surrounded? This is not an idle question. Books have become common, but they can never become commonplace. Each one stands for something positive or negative. It is true that we do not discard our negative books with the same promptness that we separate ourselves from those acquaintances who mean nothing to us, but that is because we have not yet realized the importance of filling our libraries only with those books which are positive, and which can continue to play their part in supplying us with inspiration. It would be well if we were to do this.

In a great city there is the library of a man who is known as the possessor of a fine collection. Any sumptuous editions, and particularly those editions which are sumptuously bound, are certain to be included. To a visiting friend he showed a single volume of Carlyle, which was a beautiful volume, well printed on splendid paper, with ample margins, and bound in full crushed levant with hand tooling. Probably the expression on his visitor's face inquired for the remaining volumes of the set, for he answered without being asked, "There are thirty volumes in the set; but, as you see, I am limited for space, so the other twenty-nine are in the storage warehouse." This was his practice with a large number of sets of standard authors. What, then, did his library mean to this "collector"? Simply the expression of his love of acquisition and ownership. The volumes which were safely embalmed in the storage warehouse might as well have been of blank paper and board covers. Neither their owner nor his friends had any opportunity to read them, and the message of each book, which is its real value, had been subordinated to the commercial value of the paper and the printing, and the leather which made up its binding.

Few of us are able to gratify our love for sumptuous editions, but those who know books and really appreciate them realize that the fine paper, the fine printing, the fine leather, and the hand-tooled decoration are simply combined to give the thought which the book contains a setting equal to its value. To such real book lovers, then, the few choicely executed copies of their favorite books mean far more than the hundreds of costly volumes which this wealthy "collector" has been able to acquire can possibly mean to him.

But are we ourselves true to our ideals in allowing to remain on our shelves volumes so slight in literary content

that they have no place beside the real treasures of our library? Books are not furniture, and were never intended to decorate. There is no particular virtue in the number of books in our libraries: standard sets of the authors which we love, standard reference books, those poets who explain the world to us, that fiction which reaches below the external and gives us knowledge of what life really is—these are the books we can properly include among our friends. When counterfeits have been forced upon us, when we have purchased volumes which fall below the standard that our life must establish for our reading, why permit them to take space upon shelves which should properly contain only those volumes which contain thoughts worthy of ourselves? Drastic house-cleaning in our libraries can produce only good results.

THERE are evidences that enterprising folk in Vermont, looking to the future, are taking steps toward greater commercial activity on the waters of beautiful and potentially useful Lake Champlain. Some writers refer to the movement as a "Vermont dream." But why a dream? There is the lake stretching 125 miles between the hills and meadows and mountains of New York and the Green Mountain State. There is the Champlain Canal, a part of the barge canal system of the State of New York, widened and deepened to a minimum depth of eleven feet and connecting with the Hudson River, the Erie Canal and tidewater. There are the Richelieu River and the Chambly Canal, which complete a waterway from New York City to the St. Lawrence.

All that is needed to make the "dream" a reality is to use these very tangible and practical facilities and thus to have a highway of commerce that will serve and promote the welfare of an immense number of people. During the present summer a regular steamboat service has been in operation between New York City and Burlington, Vt., with increasing offerings of freight.

The American Indians in the old days appreciated the value of this highway and used it to the limit of its capacity in both war and peace. It was a teeming avenue of commercial and military activity between French Canada and the English colonies to the south. Its mountains and plains and promontories are clothed in romantic memories and beauty.

Why should it not be used? The present conditions of rail transportation in the United States, and the possibility that they may occur again, emphasize the enormous value of water transportation, which has never been properly developed and used by the people of the United States and Canada. Railroad competition and jealousy have impeded this development and supposedly "practical" people have failed to take advantage of opportunities plainly in view.

The present is a most excellent time for farsighted Vermonters, New Yorkers, and Canadians to bestir themselves in this direction and to promote their own welfare and that of the countries of which they are parts by using a ready-at-hand channel for freer exchange of their products.

## Editorial Notes

THE term "thread of discourse" has done very well as a figure of speech. In reality, of course, the main relation between thread, be it of copper or what not, and discourse, has been purely one of transmission. But now, if a Swiss inventor makes good his claims, thread of discourse will have more than a metaphorical meaning. It will be possible to have a spool of thread which will take dictated messages and repeat them as required. In other words, this thread, which is of cellulose, will record speech in the same way as discs and cylinders. Such a device would seem to entail interesting improvements. For example, records should go comfortably into the vest pocket. Used for dictating business letters, it might lead to an abandonment of the usual colorless brevity. With a mile of thread at his disposal, why should not the business man expand into all the florid affability of the Victorians? Used for amusement, a whole Wagnerian opera might fit quite neatly into a single spool.

THE idea of commemorating service to the country by rendering assistance to the families of the men who have served, has taken hold of the people of Canada. The Union Bank staff in Winnipeg raised some thousands of dollars, with which they paid off the mortgage on the Lakeside Fresh Air Camp for children. An unobtrusive monument on the site of the camp was recently unveiled by Sir James Aikins, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. Not in stone or bronze, but in the lives of little children, is Ontario building a memorial to her soldiers overseas. Ontario is foster parent of a home where the children of soldiers are taken care of as well as any children in the land. The three hostels maintained and managed by the Child Welfare department of the Soldiers Aid Commission of Ontario, are homes, not institutions. They are beautiful residences in the best districts of Toronto. The system is unique; yet hardly unique, in one sense, for the commission is merely acting as a well-advised, loving parent would act toward his own children.

THOSE who have experienced or witnessed an airplane, landing with Pavlova-like grace and, without any braking facilities whatsoever, cruise bouncing hither and unconcernedly thither—and perhaps colliding with a hangar—have often questioned the practicability of the airplane as a commercial factor. In a recent test, however, a plane ingeniously fitted up with skids landed and effected a complete and safe stop within fifty feet. This combination of wheels for the smooth getaway, which can be pulled up leaving the skids for landing, should now mark a new day for the airplane as a safe and sane unit of transportation. It doesn't really matter how quick a thing can start, or how fast it can go; the all-important question always has been—and not alone with the air craft—"Can you stop it?"

### Possibilities of Lake Champlain

### A People's Tribute to Its Interpreter

### Lady Astor's Dry Campaign